



Daily Report—

East Asia

**FBIS-EAS-89-175
Tuesday
12 September 1989**

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-175

CONTENTS

12 September 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Kaifu To Deliver 'Major Policy Speech' 2 Oct	/KYODO/	1
Kaifu Pledges New Environmental Initiatives	/KYODO/	1
Kaifu Says 'Bogus' Boat People Should Go Home	/KYODO/	2
JSP Policymaker Urges U.S. Forces Negotiations	/KYODO/	2
NHK Interviews JSP's Takako Doi	/Tokyo TV/	3
JSP's Ito Criticizes LDP Over Tax Issue	/KYODO/	5
Yamanaka Resignation To Speed Tax Reform	/KYODO/	5
Defense White Paper Stresses Soviet Threat	/KYODO/	6
Foreign Minister Stresses Overseas Aid Effort	/KYODO/	7
Parliamentarians To Visit PRC, Meet Jiang, Li	/KYODO/	7
Trade Surplus With U.S. Down in August	/KYODO/	7

North Korea

Bush Declaration on Cuba Criticized	/KCNA/	7
451st Military Armistice Meeting Held 12 Sep	/Pyongyang Radio/	8
MAC Meeting Continues in Panmunjom	/Pyongyang Radio/	9
North Reunification Proposal 'Most Realistic'	/KCNA/	10
CPRF Statement Dismisses Allegations Against Yim		11
Called 'Ironical Fabrication'	/KCNA/	11
Charges Against Yim Denied	/KCNA/	12
'Scheme' To Punish Yim Decried	/KCNA/	12
Daily Denounces Trials of Dissidents in South	/KCNA/	13
South Student's Pro-North Treatises Praised	/KCNA/	14
'Storm of Suppression' in South Criticized	/KCNA/	14
41st Anniversary of DPRK Founding Commemorated		14
Wreaths Laid at Soldiers Monument	/Pyongyang Radio/	14
Patriotic Martyrs Wreaths	/Pyongyang Radio/	15
Revolutionary Martyrs Wreaths	/Pyongyang Radio/	15
Banquet Celebrates Founding	/Pyongyang Radio/	15
Pyongyang Papers Mark Day	/KCNA/	15
Ethiopian Revolution Anniversary Celebrated		16
Kim Il-song Greets President	/KCNA/	16
Pyongyang Marks Ethiopian Day	/KCNA/	16
Editorials Praise Ethiopia	/KCNA/	17
DPRK-CSSR Friendship Treaty Anniversary Noted	/KCNA/	18
Article Seeks New Law on International Straits	/KCNA/	18
Kim Il-song, Dignitaries Visit Auto Plants	/KCNA/	18
Kim Chong-il Calls Party 'Backbone' of Revolution	/KCNA/	19
Chuche Idea Disseminated in South's Books	/KCNA/	19

South Korea

South Proposes Resumption of Talks With North		20
20 Oct Sports Talks Proposed	/Seoul Radio/	20
YONHAP Reports Proposals	/YONHAP/	20
ROK, U.S. Said Close to Agreement on FX Program	/YONHAP/	21

U.S. Secretary Views Telecommunications Market /YONHAP/	21
USSR Said Willing To Back North-South Dialogue /YONHAP/	21
'Summary' of Visiting Soviet Scholar's Speech /THE KOREA TIMES 12 Sep/	22
Papers Examine No Tae-u's New Reunification Plan	23
Latest Plan 'Best One' /THE KOREA TIMES 12 Sep/	23
Plan Called 'Realistic' /THE KOREA HERALD 12 Sep/	24
* Four Parties' Recent Political Trends Analyzed /CHUGAN CHOSON 13 Aug/	25
Former North General Confirms North Started War	32
Kim Il-song Ordered Invasion /YONHAP/	32
North Leader 'Distorted' History /YONHAP/	32

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Cambodia

Troops Said To Continue Fighting in Cardamomes /AFP/	34
Nguon Nhel Speech Marks SRV National Day /Phnom Penh Radio/	34
National Day, Assistance Viewed /Phnom Penh Radio/	36
Heng Samrin Delegation Visit to SRV Praised /Phnom Penh Radio/	37
Activities To Thank SRV Troops Planned /SPK/	37
Journal Praises SRV Troops /Phnom Penh Radio/	38
Governor Says No SRV Troops in Koh Kong /THE NATION 3 Sep/	39
'New Phase' of Ties With SRV Described /Phnom Penh Radio/	40
Further Expansion Urged for Role of Front /Phnom Penh Radio/	41
Chea Sim Chairs Ceremony To Arm Militiamen /Phnom Penh Radio/	42
Bou Thang Attends 3d Military Region Meeting /Phnom Penh Radio/	43
Three Soviet Ships Allegedly Unload Weapons /Radio VONADK/	43
Khieu Samphan Remarks on Paris Talks Reported /Radio VONADK/	44
SRV Stance at Paris Conference Criticized /Radio VODK/	44

Indonesia

Role of Nonaligned Movement Summit Viewed /ANTARA/	45
--	----

Laos

High-Level Military Delegation Leaves for SRV /Vientiane Radio/	45
Visit to SRV Hailed /Vientiane Radio/	46
Military Committee Meets With Thai Counterpart /Vientiane Radio/	46
Activities Marking DPRK National Day Noted	47
Leaders Attend Reception /KPL/	47
Leaders Send Greetings to DPRK /KPL/	47
Excess of Technicians Reported in Vientianne /KPL/	47
Athletes Attend SEA Games After 10-year Absence /KPL/	47

Philippines

Aquino Urges People To Speak Out on Bases /MANILA BULLETIN 12 Sep/	47
Panel Meets on Status of Revised Bases Pact /PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 12 Sep/	48
Aquino's Bataan Trip Criticized by NPA /PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 12 Sep/	48
Aquino on Efforts To Sustain Economic Growth /Baguio City Radio/	49
Aquino Greets Marcos, Reiterates Ban on Return /Manila Radio/	49
Aquino Says Military Can Repel Muslims /Quezon City Radio/	49
Firms Named as Largest Contributors to Rebels /PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 11 Sep/	49
Firm Denies Paying Blackmail /Baguio City Radio/	50
Military Watch Pangasinan Rebel Supporters /PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 11 Sep/	50
Army Officer Reports NPA Membership Decline /Quezon City Radio/	50
Leaders Admit Setbacks /MANILA BULLETIN 12 Sep/	50

Muslim Communiqué Warns Muslims Against Voting	51
Plebiscite Source of Contention /PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 12 Sep/	51
Army To Disrupt Voting /PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 11 Sep/	51
Arms Banned During Plebiscite /MANILA BULLETIN 12 Sep/	52
British Missionaries Said Training Vigilantes /Quezon City Radio/	52

Thailand

Foreign Trade Department To Hire U.S. Lobbyist /NAEO NA 8 Sep/	53
Premier To Discuss Trade on Europe, U.S. Tour /Radio VOA/	53
Deputy Foreign Minister Talks With 'Arafat' /BANGKOK POST 12 Sep/	53
Chatchai Holds Talks With Ranariddh, Son Sann	54
Trys To Stem Conflict /BANGKOK POST 12 Sep/	54
More on Meeting /Bangkok TV/	55
Details of Talks Reported /THE NATION 12 Sep/	55
Daily Supports Chatchai's Cambodia Move /THE NATION 11 Sep/	56
No Action on Khmer Refugees Until Settlement /Bangkok Radio/	57
Daily Reviews Thai-PRC Khmer Policy Meeting /THE NATION 11 Sep/	57
King Greets Vietnamese National Day /Bangkok Radio/	58
Officials View Policy on Recognizing Palestine /BANGKOK POST 11 Sep/	59
Deputy Foreign Minister Departs for Egypt, Kenya /THE NATION 9 Sep/	59
Chawalit Orders Border Troops To Remain Alert /BANGKOK POST 9 Sep/	59
Security Stepped Up /THE NATION 2 Sep/	59
Paper Calls for Public Opinion on Security Act /BAN MUANG 9 Sep/	59
Trade Figures Show Deficit With Japan, ASEAN /TNA/	60
Lao Tariff Boost 'Disrupts' Border Trade /BANGKOK POST 10 Sep/	60

Vietnam

Remains of Three Servicemen Returned to U.S. /VNA/	60
Envoy Briefs Press on Withdrawal From Cambodia /THE NATION 12 Sep/	61
Socialist Countries Observe National Day /VNA/	61
National Day Comment Made on Socialist State /Hanoi Radio/	62
Nonaligned Conference Goals Praised /VNA/	63
Nguyen Co Thach Views Foreign Affairs /TAP CHI CONG SAN Aug/	63
Do Muoi Receives Ha Tuyen Province Delegation /Hanoi Radio/	68
Comment Invited on Draft Trade Union Law /Hanoi Radio/	68
Ha Xuan Truong Expresses Views on Pluralism /TAP CHI CONG SAN Jul/	69

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Minister Discusses Trade on Worldwide Tour /Melbourne International/	72
--	----

New Zealand

Foreign Minister Says U.S. Policy Talks Needed /Melbourne International/	72
--	----

Papua, New Guinea

Senior Politician Assassinated by Unknown Gunmen /AFP/	72
--	----

Western Samoa

Prime Minister's Health Reported Deteriorating /Melbourne International/	72
--	----

Japan

Kaifu To Deliver 'Major Policy Speech' 2 Oct

OW1209071989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0657 GMT
12 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will give a major policy speech on October 2 at an extraordinary session of the Diet, political sources said Tuesday. It would be Kaifu's first major policy speech since coming to power on August 9.

Representatives of the Liberal Democratic Party and the opposition met and agreed on a basic schedule for the Diet session on Tuesday. But the representatives failed to agree on an exact starting date for the session.

Ruling and opposition parties will hold another round of talks on September 19 to set the opening date and length of the session. The LDP's political reform plan and the opposition's anti-consumption tax bill will be main themes in the extra Diet session, political sources said.

Kaifu Pledges New Environmental Initiatives

OW1109063089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0443 GMT
11 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Monday [11 September] that Japan will take the initiative in developing new energy technologies to counter the global warming trend, and called for urgent measures to address tropical deforestation.

"Japan is ready to take on global environmental issues with positive vigor," Kaifu told the opening of a Tokyo conference on the global environment.

He said that Japan plans to develop "carbon-dioxide-free" energy systems as well as devices that would remove the gas from the atmosphere.

Carbon dioxide is one of the main so-called "greenhouse gases" that scientists say are trapping heat in the atmosphere. Levels of carbon dioxide have increased by nearly 25 percent since industrialization began in the early 19th century, largely due to burning of fossil fuels like coal and oil.

The rapid disappearance of tropical forests, which absorb carbon dioxide, also is contributing to the buildup.

Kaifu said Japan is prepared to provide funds and technology to help developing countries preserve tropical forests. In addition he said he plans to boost assistance to the International Tropical Timber Organization, a Yokohama-based organization of exporters and importers of tropical timber that is concerned with conservation of forests.

Kaifu reiterated a pledge made by his predecessor, Sosuke Uno, to increase bilateral and multilateral environmental assistance to 300 billion yen over the next few

years. The sum represents a 40 billion yen increase per year over the amount spent on environmental aid in the recent years.

UN Environment Program Executive Director Mostafa Tolba warned the meeting of scientists and government officials from 23 countries that unless industrialized countries provide more environmental assistance to developing countries, attempts to counteract global warming will fail.

Efforts by Japan and other industrialized countries to cut down on emissions of greenhouse gases "could be completely wiped out if China and India continue to burn their huge reserves of coal," Tolba told the opening of the 3-day meeting.

The conference is the first major international meeting on the global environment to be held in Asia.

Tolba called for massive investments in renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and geothermal power, and more technological assistance to developing nations.

Shridath S. Ramphal, Commonwealth secretary general, said developing countries resent the "growing stridency and self-righteousness" exhibited by some aid donors who are demanding that poorer countries put a priority on environmental protection.

There could be a backlash against environmentalism, Ramphal said, if industrialized countries impose environmental restrictions on aid without increasing funds to cover the extra costs.

"If there is to be satisfactory global environmental management, it must address poverty and inequality," Ramphal said.

He said it was counterproductive for citizens in wealthy countries to call for a ban on logging in tropical forests because it distracts attention from the more serious issue of destruction by poor farmers who enter the forests to seek a better livelihood.

Barber Conable, president of the World Bank, announced his bank plans to triple lending for forestry over the next several years and increase spending on population projects.

"We are well beyond any concept of treating the environment in a superficial, cosmetic or public relations fashion," Conable said. "We are committed to environmental issues."

He estimated the bank would spend 1.3 billion dollars for environmental projects over the next three years.

The president of the leading international lending agency for developing countries said that he hoped to work in a partnership with nongovernmental organizations.

Environmentalists have been among the harshest critics of the bank, charging that it has squandered money on

projects that damage the environment and fail to deliver long-term benefits to local people.

In an unusual tribute to environmental groups in Japan, Chairman Saburo Okita, a former foreign minister, read out an appeal from a group of pollution victims and drew attention to statements issued by some half-dozen citizens' groups that organized meetings to coincide with the government conference.

Unlike in most Western industrialized countries, citizens groups and government here do not have a close working relationship.

James Speth, president of the World Resources Institute, said he was concerned that the underdevelopment of environment groups here detracts from Japan's leadership in the field of world environment.

Meanwhile, outside the conference venue environmentalists draped in plastic vines enacted a logging scene in Sarawak, Malaysia. The activists formed a human blockade similar to one they said was started two days ago by indigenous Penan in Sarawak to protest logging that is destroying their forests, and called for a stop to Japan's import of logs from the area.

A separate group of pollution victims marched through central Tokyo and handed out leaflets urging the government to solve pollution problems at home as a first step toward responding to global environmental issues.

Environmentalists were not permitted to attend the meeting, which was co-sponsored by the United Nations Environment Program, because organizers said privacy was needed for frank discussion on sensitive issues.

The conference will focus on climate change and topics pertaining to environment and economic development in poor countries before closing Wednesday with a statement.

Kaifu Says 'Bogus' Boat People Should Go Home

OW0909084689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0822 GMT
9 Sep 89

[Text] Vancouver, Sept. 8 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Friday persons disguised as Indochina refugees should return home when asked about Chinese coming to Japan in the guise of boat people and "economic" Vietnamese refugees.

Kaifu also said Japan has to protest to countries from where these bogus boat people came in a meeting with Japanese reporters here.

He said Japan will be faced with serious social problems if it admitted all refugees.

JSP Policymaker Urges U.S. Forces Negotiations

OW1109144689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1325 GMT
11 Sep 89

[Text] Kuroiso, Tochigi Pref., Sept. 11 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party's [JSP] chief policymaker Shigeru Ito Monday urged the need for an early negotiation on the U.S. Forces Status Agreement in line with the party policy of keeping the Japan-U.S. security treaty on condition that its emphasis shifts to nonmilitary aspects.

"The status agreement allows the presence of 'off-limit' areas untouchable by the Japanese Government. We must change the way the agreement is currently employed, which totally ignores Japanese sovereignty," Ito said.

Ito, who engineered party Chairwoman Takako Doi's policy outline, disclosed here on Sunday at the party policymakers' meeting that the bilateral negotiations would be a long-term project.

"The negotiations will be a part of a long-term overall effort to reduce tension in Asia and phase out the relevance of military blocs and alliances," Ito said.

To realize that end, Ito said the JSP, the No. 1 opposition party seeking to oust the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, will declare the three non-nuclear principles of not producing, possessing and bringing nuclear weapons into Japan as state policy, to "at least give a sense of guilt" to the U.S. if its ships call here carrying such weapons.

The call to create confidence-building measures to discuss disarmament in the northeast Asian region is another step toward expediting dissolution of the military presence of the U.S. in Japan, Ito said.

"We attach great importance to Japan-U.S. relations, especially economic cooperation," he said, stressing the need to expand exchanges between JSP members and various circles in the U.S. to prevent further tension resulting from chronic trade imbalances in favor of Japan.

Ito said Japan must effectively use its economic power as the world's No. 1 creditor to aid developing nations so as to avoid criticism for being "an economic power without purpose."

Ito called for creation of an economic cooperation ministry to handle employment for Japanese volunteers working overseas who have difficulty finding jobs when they return to Japan.

Ito is currently attending the three-day party policy-study session being held since Sunday.

NHK Interviews JSP's Takako Doi

OW1209042389 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1203 GMT 11 Sep 89

[From the "NHK News Today" program: Interview with Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairwoman Takako Doi by NHK reporters Jiro Hirano and Yoshiro Shimizu through a live relay from Tochigi Prefecture to the NHK studio in Tokyo]

[Text] [Hirano] A role reversal between the ruling and opposition parties occurred after the recent upper house election. Depending on the outcome of the next general elections, the possibility has emerged of a coalition government composed of the opposition parties. In view of this, JSP Chairwoman Doi presented the so-called "Doi Vision" in preparation for the coalition government. The "Doi Vision" was presented at a 3-day JSP national policy study meeting, which began yesterday in Tochigi Prefecture. It put forward a realistic stance allowing for the continuation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the Self-Defense Force [SDF], among other things. Regarding this "Doi Vision", Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] Chairman Nagasue, speaking at a Central Committee meeting today, asked the JSP to take an even more realistic stance on security and defense policies as a prerequisite for the DSP's participation in the coalition government. The repercussions of the "Doi Vision" have thus spread among the opposition parties. Newscaster Shimizu and I will ask Chairwoman Doi, who is participating in the JSP national policy study meeting, questions concerning the "Doi Vision" and the blueprint of the opposition party coalition government. Ms Doi, good evening.

[Doi] Good evening.

[Hirano] You have been chairwoman for 3 years. You started with the words—there's no other way but to do it [yarukkyanai]. Please tell us what you plan to do at present, including what you will do after the coalition government is formed.

[Doi] I see. To answer your question, I would say, first and foremost, the rehabilitation of politics. I do not want to tell lies or play tricks. Therefore, since we have promised the people we would abolish the Consumption Tax, we shall honestly work toward this goal. Moreover, we have to make the people understand fair and just politics. Therefore, we shall have to make politics comprehensible to them. We shall exert all efforts to make politics open. Lip service is often paid to political reform, but this is not an easy task at all. For example, there is the issue of donations from companies. As of now, there are loopholes in the Political Funds Control Law. There is the question of how to eliminate these loopholes. At the policy study meeting today, we heard the views of a university professor invited to the meeting. He said that in order to make elections a means through which the people can truly work for democratic politics as a sovereign people, vigorous steps should be

taken to discontinue the practice of bureaucrats transferring to private companies or running as candidates immediately after resignation. I think this cannot be done with superficial revisions. We would like to work vigorously for a new start.

[Shimizu] Ms Doi, you have said that the door is just half open and that you have to work much harder from now on. Considering the results of opinion polls, there are, indeed, still not many people who think that it would be good to form a coalition government of opposition parties. What do you think the JSP needs to do most to fully open the door?

[Doi] Don't you think it would be to win the lower house elections? Indeed, as you just said, with the reversal of roles between the ruling and opposition parties in the upper house, the door is half open. If we do not open the door fully, it will not be wide open. Since this is not an automatic door, I think tremendous efforts will be necessary from now on to open the door fully. In order to open the door fully, we have to be ready with enough candidates. As you know, there are currently 512 seats in the lower house. In order to win a majority or to keep Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] seats in the minority, the opposition parties have to win more than 257 seats. Thus, if we do not exert the utmost efforts to reduce current LDP seats by 43 to 45, it will not be possible to open the door fully, as you put it.

[Hirano] This has very much to do with opening the door fully. In the "Doi Vision" presented yesterday, regarding the focal issues of the Japan-U.S. security policy and the SDF, the words—continuation will be allowed for the time being—had originally been included. The words—for the time being—have been deleted. What does this mean? Does it indicate that the JSP concedes that the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the SDF are necessary for Japan's security?

[Doi] No. I want to explain this. Yesterday I made the presentation. Then I gave a report asking the people to present views after discussing this issue. From the outcome of the upper house election, I believe we are obliged to answer the people's expectations concerning a change of regime. This is a very serious responsibility. I made the presentation under the belief that since new realities have emerged and we have to deal with politics with new ideas, it would be important to talk about the blueprint of a future Japan which we are aiming for. As to the contents, what we think on specific issues, I asked Policy Research Committee Chairman Ito to work on them with a project team. A report on various issues was drafted by the team as a result of tremendous efforts. We distributed the report and asked the people to react to it and give us their views. The content shows that I would like to work hand in hand with the people on future policies to be adopted. It is not a final document. It is a proposal on important future policies to gather the people's suggestions. Needless to say, the basic thing is the people's agreement to the contents. In politics, not a single day

existing in a state of vacuum is permissible. If the coalition government—we call it the national coalition government—takes over the responsibilities of government from the LDP, it will be important to sort out what to inherit and what has to be reformed boldly in LDP politics. In that sense, I attempted to raise the issues.

[Shimizu] Allow me to confirm this. Has the JSP decided to allow the continuation of the Security Treaty and the SDF, as contained in your report yesterday?

[Doi] That is not so. What I want to do is to initiate vigorous discussions.

[Shimizu] In that connection, DSP Chairman Nishimura [name as heard] said today that the coalition government should recognize that Japan is a member of the Western camp. You have said that after attaining power, you would attend the summit. Will the JSP recognize the fact that Japan is a member of the Western camp?

[Doi] We mainly construe membership in the Western camp to mean that we shall deal with economic issues on the basis of the free economic system. Regarding the question of belonging to the Eastern or Western camp, this must be approached from the standpoint of the present international situation, the prospective relaxation of tension, and the significant international trend in favor of disarmament. We shall have to consider our definite stand on this issue.

[Shimizu] I have just said DSP Chairman Nishimura. It should be Chairman Nagasue.

[Doi] That's right.

[Shimizu] In the JSP's or in your view, you have said that you would maintain the free market economy in the future. What does this mean? Does it mean that the JSP has given up planned economic policies?

[Doi] No. What we are saying is to work for the ideal form of economy and to institute reforms under the free economic system. When did the issue of the planned economy that you just mentioned arise?

[Shimizu] I thought that as a socialist party, the idea of planned economy...

[Doi, interrupting] Ah. [laughs] Some people may think that way. However, the party has consistently adopted the position I have just mentioned.

[Hirano] I understand very well your enthusiasm and what you have just said. More concretely, concerning the question of whether the coalition government will come into being or whether the opposition parties can unite, from what we have heard from the other opposition parties in this program, my impression is that they are hesitant. What do you think?

[Doi] Well, deliberations on that are still to be conducted at the Policy Research Committee chairman level. Moreover, meetings of party secretaries general will also be held. I believe that after repeated discussions, it will be possible. That is because all of us have agreed, particularly during the 7 April party leaders' meeting in Kyoto, that with the emergence of new realities, we need to deal with the situation with new ideas. Later, on 13 April, the party secretaries general held a discussion. They agreed to respect each party's basic beliefs and policies and promised to respect each other in working for policy coordination in the coalition government. I believe we can seriously work together from such a position.

[Shimizu] From the opposition parties' debate on the blueprint of the coalition government, I have the impression that it focused on foreign policy and defense.

[Doi] Yes, yes, I agree.

[Shimizu] I think that current public discontent with politics is focused on domestic issues such as land, housing, and commodity prices, rather than on foreign policy and defense issues. Regarding domestic issues, the JSP advocates gradual reform. I think, from the public point of view, quite a number would think that drastic reforms are necessary. What do you think?

[Doi] I think so. I think it is also important to make distinctions. We propose gradual but effective reforms. Take the issues of land and commodity prices. These are precisely the urgent issues affecting the people's livelihood. I think that, concerning such issues, many people expect effective measures. The issue of land is very difficult. I believe that there are very strong criticisms that the LDP land policy is practically nonexistent. With overconcentration in Tokyo, land prices went sky high. This significantly affected the whole country. I think one very important thing is for each locality to vigorously develop unique local communities bringing satisfaction to the residents. Our party has prepared a draft basic land law and has submitted this to the Diet. The LDP, while paying lip service to the importance of the land issue, has not even touched the bill in a year. We would like to exert the utmost efforts to formulate a basic land law.

[Hirano] Let me ask a rather unkind question. Amid the aggressive mood of the great advance in the upper house election, there are moves inside the party that serve to apply the brakes on this. In particular, former Chairman Ishibashi criticized the present party leadership. Ms Doi, has there been any change of mind regarding putting up 180 candidates in the next elections?

[Doi] The figure has been cited as a goal. However, the number has to be filled from the localities. We are not saying this arbitrarily just to provide that number without careful consideration. We are thinking of working in the localities to fill the number. As I said earlier, if we can reduce the present LDP seats by 43 or 44, a reversal between the ruling and opposition parties will really be possible. That has been set up as a realistic goal for us to work for.

[Shimizu] In this connection, the figure 180—does that mean 180 JSP candidates?

[Doi] No. We mean both candidates officially recognized [konin] or recommended [suisen] by the JSP. It has a wide coverage.

[Shimizu] There has been talk about electoral cooperation with Rengo. Is this included?

[Doi] We have not reached a conclusion on this. Under the JSP, we have the Alliance to Safeguard the Constitution [Goken Kyodo, a loose group of JSP-affiliated Diet members. They are not JSP members, but have been recommended by the JSP as candidates. There were such candidates in the last upper house elections. We are also thinking about that method for candidates for the lower house elections. You have asked about former Chairman Ishibashi. I am quite concerned about the fact that he has declined to run in the next election. After all, former Chairman Ishibashi is an indispensable politician, not only for the JSP but for Japanese politics as a whole. I have worked hard myself, under the guidance of former Chairman Ishibashi's New Declaration. I sincerely apologize for my shortcomings, and I shall humbly listen to his opinion and work even harder.

[Shimizu] Lastly, I would like to ask you a question about the prospects for the political situation. In his statement in the United States, Prime Minister Kaifu said that a blueprint of revisions of the Consumption Tax will be presented by November. From this, there have been speculations that the lower house will probably be dissolved before year's end. The JSP is in favor of early dissolution. Do you think the lower house will definitely be dissolved before year's end?

[Doi] We would like to work hard to push for such a dissolution.

[Shimizu] Thank you.

[Hirano] Thank you.

JSP's Ito Criticizes LDP Over Tax Issue

OW1209064189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0547 GMT
12 Sep 89

[Text] Nasu, Tochigi Pref., Sept. 12 KYODO—The chief policymaker of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) on Tuesday challenged the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to submit its own bill on tax reform at the extraordinary Diet session expected next month to respond to the outcome of the July House of Councillors election.

"The crushing defeat of the LDP in the July 23 election was a clear public referendum to recall the 3 percent Consumption Tax the party enforced last April in defiance to its 1986 election pledge," said Shigeru Ito, chairman of the No. 1 opposition party's Policy Board, speaking on the final day of a party policy study session here.

The LDP won over 300 of the 512-seats in the lower house in 1986 while pledging not to introduce an indirect tax against the public's will. The JSP emerged an overwhelming victor in the upper house contest 2 months ago, ending the 34-year LDP dominance in the upper chamber.

Vowing to fight for the beginning of the "new politics" after the latest election, Ito pledged to abolish the Consumption Tax by next March 31 and launch an overall tax reform law within 2 years to rectify disparities in the current taxation system and secure welfare for the approaching advanced-age society.

"We plan to pursue the LDP's responsibility in the extraordinary Diet session in a step to dissolve the House of Representatives and call for an early general election to properly reflect the public will," JSP Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi told the meeting.

Outlining the JSP tax reform bill, Ito called for streamlining the administrative expenditure with the aim of increasing revenue for welfare purposes.

While stressing that direct tax was the primary source of revenue, Ito said that a new indirect tax on certain commodities and services will be studied in line with correcting the unfair tax burden.

Another way to remove taxation inequality was taxing of capital gains, land property, and stock income, Ito said.

He said that steady economic performance anticipated for a few more years will produce a natural tax increase which the JSP considers a major source for fiscal policies.

The JSP, seeking to establish an opposition coalition to wrest political power from the LDP in the next general election, needs to reach agreement on certain reform policies, including the source of revenue, with its three potential partners.

The JSP hopes to win cooperation from Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party, and the United Socialist Democratic Party to win the election for the more powerful House of Representatives and pass the tax reform bill in both houses.

Yamanaka Resignation To Speed Tax Reform

OW1109190689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1415 GMT
11 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO - The resignation Monday of Sadanori Yamanaka as chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party's (LDP) Tax System Research Commission will speed up work on the revision of the unpopular consumption tax, LDP sources said.

Yamanaka, a main architect of the 3 percent tax, reluctantly agreed to quit after Prime Minister and LDP President Toshiki Kaifu met with him in the afternoon and stressed the necessity of an extensive overhaul of the consumption tax to win the next general election.

Kaifu said over the weekend that the government will draft an outline of an amendment of the consumption tax by the end of November.

The ruling party intends to name the new chairman and vice-chairman of the tax panel and call it into session by the end of this week, the sources said.

A senior official of the Finance Ministry, asked to comment on Yamanaka's resignation, said he does not think the LDP will come up with an "insensitive" revision plan.

The official, who declined to be identified, said he wants the government's tax system council to speed up work on the amendment in keeping with the prime minister's wishes.

The Finance Ministry is a staunch defender of the consumption tax, implemented since last April, as a main means of bolstering fiscal revenues.

Government and LDP leaders have agreed that a fairly sweeping revision of the consumption tax is imperative to win the next general election. Widespread aversion to the tax is supposed to have brought about a sharp drop in LDP strength in the July 23 House of Councillors election, when the ruling party lost its absolute majority.

The view became dominant in the LDP that such an overhaul of the tax would be impossible under Yamanaka, who played a leading role in creating the tax.

However, Yamanaka, although implicitly asked to resign by Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council, gave no clear-cut answer.

Kaifu, therefore, who returned from a trip to the United States, Mexico and Canada over the weekend, met with Yamanaka on Monday and sought his understanding of the need for tax revision.

The government's tax system council will hold a meeting of a subcommittee on the consumption tax implementation on Tuesday to start a full-scale review on the tax.

It plans to come up with a view on possible revision by mid-November in line with the prime minister's wishes, council sources said.

Main topics will include the limiting of the consumption tax revenue to welfare purposes, expansion of the scope of tax-free items and revision of the way of indicating tax on goods.

The opposition parties have already made it plain that they will jointly submit a bill for abrogation of the consumption tax at an extraordinary Diet session to be convened next month.

Defense White Paper Stresses Soviet Threat

OWJ209022589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0152 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO—The Defense Agency released its annual report Tuesday emphasizing a continued threat from the Soviet Union to Japan despite a recent lessening of tensions.

But high-level sources indicated defense officials softened harsher estimates of the Soviet posture and included a positive appraisal of progress in East-West relations under pressure from the Foreign Ministry.

The 1989 "White Paper" is the 15th edition of the annual report detailing the agency's stance on the world military situation and Japanese defense.

Defense Councillor and spokesman Yuken Hironaka indicated the addition of a new section dealing with recent moves in East-West relations. The section notes the unilateral arms reductions of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev "seek...overall improvement" but concludes that "reality...remains basically unchanged in terms of military confrontation."

Perestroyka, the Soviet program of economic revitalization, has yet to show a "real lessening...of the Soviet threat," the paper maintains.

The moves by Gorbachev and reform paths being taken by some countries in Eastern Europe, Hironaka stressed, are "in flux" and could contribute to instability that Japan must guard against.

Reductions in the numbers of Soviet arms have been offset by continued improvements in the quality of both conventional and nuclear forces, the paper said.

The report gave special treatment to Soviet Far East forces, including a diagram detailing Soviet forces around the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido, the first public disclosure of such information.

Some 60 percent of all Soviet troops and fighter aircraft in the Far East, the paper says, are stationed in these areas, presenting a potential threat to Japan and contributing to military tensions in the region.

Hironaka also noted that the 1989 document redefines the realm of U.S. forces stationed in Japan to the Pacific region, enlarging upon previous the Western Pacific-Northeast Asian focus. U.S. forces, he said, must contend with the Soviet Pacific Fleet in all of Asia.

The paper's emphasis on the Soviet threat comes as the 1986-1990 5-year mid-term defense plan outlining the buildup of military forces approaches its end, opening the way for discussions for future military hardware.

"Heated argument" from the Foreign Ministry, noted a senior agency source, convinced defense officials to relax the originally intended critique of the Soviet Union.

Opinion polls released earlier this year by the Prime Minister's Office reflect a high degree of distrust of Moscow. Some 80.5 percent of the respondents showed negative feelings toward the Soviet Union.

This year's paper includes an analysis of the Southeast Asian military situation as an area around Japan. Hironaka explained that tensions between Vietnam and China as well as U.S.-Soviet positions in Vietnam and the Philippines across the South China Sea could affect Japan.

The agency publication also reiterates the constitutionality of Japan's Self-Defense Forces and emphasizes its place along with the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty as the two pillars of the nation's defense program.

Foreign Minister Stresses Overseas Aid Effort

OWI209055089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0447 GMT
12 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Tuesday said that Japan must live up to expectations that it will shortly become the world's largest aid donor.

"Japan is forecast to become the world's No. 1 donor of aid on a dispersement basis in the near future," Nakayama told reporters after a cabinet meeting.

"It is contingent upon us to live up to that distinction with effort and ingenuity," he said.

Nakayama's remarks came as he received a report released by the Prime Minister's Office on Tuesday, which called on the Foreign Ministry and other government agencies involved in Official Development Assistance (ODA) to strengthen their efforts at improving Japan's loan aid program.

"The Foreign Ministry accepts this latest report with sincerity and we will devote all our energies toward realizing those improvements that should be made," Nakayama said.

The report on the Government's loan aid program called for the four concerned ministries to redouble their efforts to ensure that the overseas assistance is "appropriate, effective, and efficient," Nakayama said, adding that that view is shared among them.

He also said the reports showed an understanding of the Government's aid administrative structure, in which four ministries cooperate on ODA matters. The report called for a further improvement of that framework.

Among the major donor countries, only France has a similar system in which various ministries participate in aid administration with each having a strong voice.

The report followed upon another last year, which focused on grant assistance and technological cooperation, the two other components of Japan's ODA program.

Parliamentarians To Visit PRC, Meet Jiang, Li

OWI209131189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT
8 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO—Masayoshi Ito, leader of a parliamentary group for Japan-China friendship, said on Friday he will visit China September 17-19 as head of a five-member delegation from the group. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Yang Zhenya visited Ito at his office Friday and extended an invitation for his group to visit China.

While in China, Ito and his group will meet Chinese Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng and other Chinese officials. Ito said he also hopes to meet supreme leader Deng Xiaoping. If Deng accepts Ito's request to meet, it would be Deng's first public appearance in three months. Deng has made no public appearance since late June, when he attended an enlarged session of the Communist Party Politburo.

Trade Surplus With U.S. Down in August

OWI209075989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0651 GMT
12 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO—Japan had a 3.44 billion dollar trade surplus for August compared with a 4.43 billion dollar surplus a year before, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday. Exports totaled 21.82 billion dollars before seasonal adjustments last month, up 4.7 percent over a year earlier, and imports 18.38 billion dollars, up 15.8 percent, the ministry said in a preliminary report. Japan's trade surplus with the United States for August fell 6.7 percent from a year before to 3.03 billion dollars.

North Korea

Bush Declaration on Cuba Criticized

SK1109110389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1030 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on U.S. President Bush's open declaration that there will be no improvement in the relations between the United States and Havana, as long as Cuba refuses to change its political system. His words meant that the United States will continue its aggressive moves against Cuba, if the other fails to establish a system and order to its liking by changing the political system, the news analyst notes, and goes on:

Though the U.S. imperialists have resorted to every conceivable means from open armed invasion to economic blockade to stifle the Cuban revolution from the very day of its victory, the revolution has consistently and confidently advanced along the road of victory.

Socialist Cuba has now become a beacon of hope and a banner of struggle for the Latin American peoples. Chewing their nails at this, the U.S. imperialists are

getting more malicious in their anti-Cuba maneuvers, revealing their true color as brigands without hesitation.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists show their color as aggressors not only in Cuba but also everywhere in the world, the commentary goes on:

They are keeping their forces in South Korea, ignoring the UN resolution on their withdrawal and are interfering in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, still encouraging the contra bandits. Endless is the string of lawless acts of the U.S. imperialists. This vividly reveals the aggressive sight of U.S. imperialism, the international gendarme which is trying to have things their way in the international arena, throwing away the publicly recognized principles and regulations of international law as a pair of wornout shoes and regarding only strength as the yardstick of justice and law.

The outrageous anti-Cuban acts of the U.S. imperialists in bringing pressure to bear upon Cuba, even demanding it to change its political system, is a clear token of their aggressive nature further revealed worldwide.

The world cannot be in peace with their continued brigandism connived at.

451st Military Armistice Meeting Held 12 Sep

*SK1209040389 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0212 GMT 12 Sep 89*

[Text] The 451st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] is now being held in Panmunjom at the request of our side. As has been reported, our side proposed to the U.S. side on 2 September to hold this meeting at 1100 on 7 September. However, because of the delaying tactic of the U.S. side, the 451st MAC meeting is being held today.

At the 448th MAC meeting held on 9 May, our side proposed holding a face-to-face meeting between the two sides for a serious negotiation to eliminate the grave danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. This proposal of our side was very just in view of the mission and task of the MAC to prevent the recurrence of a new war, in view of our people's yearning for peace and security, and in view of the worldwide trend heading for detente and negotiation.

Our side expected that the U.S. side would affirmatively respond to the proposal of our side, since no one should have any objection to peace and the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula. If it had done so, it would have been good for mutual reconciliation and trust. However, regrettably, the reality is being developed to the contrary.

Since the very time when we proposed the face-to-face negotiation between the two sides to eliminate the grave danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula up to the present, the U.S. side has been further building up nuclear arms, engaging in reckless preparations for nuclear war.

Gen Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side, said that our side called this meeting in this connection and went on to say: The U.S. side is replacing some 50 F-16A fighter-bombers deployed in South Korea with the modern F-16C's and F-16D's. These modern fighter-bombers are equipped with radar-guided missiles. Since the flying range of F-16 fighter-bombers far exceeds 3,000 km, even if we estimate their action radius at 1,500 km, it is clear that these fighter-bombers can wage a nuclear strike not only on the entire area of the northern half of the republic but also on other countries. Nevertheless, these fighter-bombers are being replaced by the modern type equipped with the radar-guided missiles.

This clearly shows how fervently the U.S. side is modernizing nuclear strike means. The U.S. side is also planning to newly deploy F-15E fighter-bombers, loaded with nuclear weapons, in South Korea. A U.S.-South Korea Military Committee meeting and a U.S.-South Korea Security Consultative Meeting held in Washington not long ago provided an opportunity, which was used in earnest, for such maneuvers as beefing up nuclear forces and preparing for nuclear war. During these war confabs, the U.S. side mapped out a scheme to continuously station the U.S. forces in South Korea, to continuously beef up nuclear forces, and to continuously conduct such nuclear war exercises as the "Team Spirit" exercise. At the same time, a more concrete plan for a nuclear war was mapped out, and nuclear strike means were hastily deployed. This is a very ominous military move.

Our side's senior member showed the U.S. side videotaped material which shows the enemy's reckless nuclear war maneuvers. He went on to say:

South Korea has been turned into the largest nuclear weapons storage in the Far East, where some 1,000 nuclear weapons are concentrated, and nuclear war exercises are being conducted in South Korea in earnest. Today, stored in South Korea are nuclear weapons of almost all sorts and types that the U.S. side produced and deployed overseas in the past, including nuclear warheads, which can be loaded in conventional weapons; first-generation nuclear weapons; tactical nuclear weapons that have the firing range of (?1,000 km); and neutron bombs—third-generation nuclear weapons. Numerous nuclear weapons in Japan, Okinawa, Guam Island, the Philippines, and other places in the vicinity of South Korea are assuming a ready posture for a Korean war.

Following the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise, one B-52 strategic bomber after another is flying into South Korea and conducting a nuclear bomb dropping exercise these days. For a little more than a week in August, A-6 assault aircraft and tens of F-16 fighter-bombers were dragged into South Korea and an exercise involving strike targets on the ground and sea was conducted using them. Also, from 9 to 18 August, under the pretext of conducting a mobile-deployment exercise, the U.S. side dragged in some 80 military aircraft of various sorts and conducted a bomb dropping exercise using them. After concluding this exercise, it left some of

them in South Korea. The "Ulchi Focus-89" war exercise, which the U.S. side conducted during the recent period from 21 August to 1 September, was a nuclear war exercise involving a simulation of an aggression against the northern half of the Republic.

Our side can by no means overlook the war commotion which is becoming graver with each passing day. The aim of the U.S. side which, not satisfied with today's situation in South Korea that it has created, is still attempting to aggravate the situation by continuously dragging in nuclear weapons and by constantly staging a nuclear strike exercise there is only too obvious.

Considering the fact that the U.S. high-ranking officials have openly clamored about the use of nuclear weapons in Korea and the right to use nuclear weapons rests practically with the commander of the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea, no one can predict when a nuclear war may break out.

Precisely herein lies the graveness of [word indistinct]. The nuclear war commotion by the U.S. imperialists which will make the Korean nation the victims of a nuclear holocaust and which will drive our nation into the flames of a nuclear war should be suspended immediately. Our people and the peace-loving people of the world are demanding this.

The senior member of our side said that because it has the important duty to prevent the recurrence of a new war in Korea and the United States itself promised not to impose nuclear threat on the countries which do not possess nuclear weapons in a special declaration adopted on 17 June 1968 together with other nuclear powers, the U.S. side should by no means turn a deaf ear to the grave nuclear arms buildup maneuvers and the danger of nuclear war.

Saying that if its remarks on peace and disarmament are true, the U.S. side should naturally withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea first where the danger of nuclear war is the highest and, thus, realize disarmament, he continued that if it fails to do so while repeating empty talks the U.S. side will not be able to dispel the people's suspicion of the real intention of the United States.

The senior member of our side stressed that the U.S. side should stop its maneuvers for nuclear arms buildup and for nuclear war preparations which have reached a point of extremity in conformity with its intention and that they should take measures to immediately withdraw nuclear weapons and U.S. forces from South Korea. The meeting continues.

MAC Meeting Continues in Panmunjom

SK1209060589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0315 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] The 451st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], which was convened at our proposal, is going on in Panmunjom. After disclosing at the meeting that after declaring that it would unilaterally

abrogate Subparagraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. side had turned South Korea into a nuclear base. Major General Choe Ui-ung, our side's senior member, is urging the U.S. side to have a sincere negotiation over the issue of turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone. Subparagraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement clearly stipulates a ban on the introduction of reinforcing forces from outside Korea. This clause is still valid. Clauses in the Armistice Agreement cannot become invalid simply when one side declares that they would be abrogated. According to Paragraphs 61 and 62, amendments and additions to the agreement can be made only when both sides reach an agreement on them. However, both sides have not so far reached any agreement on abrogating Subparagraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement. Therefore, introducing nuclear weapons into South Korea was and is and will be construed as a flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement and is the most important issue that must be dealt with at the MAC.

Subparagraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement has not been implemented because, according to its policy of aggression designed to turn South Korea into a forward nuclear base and into a flash point of a nuclear war in the East, the U.S. side has unilaterally abandoned implementing this subparagraph and has deliberately not abided by it. As a matter of fact, since the day when the Armistice Agreement was signed, the U.S. side has thrown in all forms of maneuvers to abrogate Subparagraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement, a subparagraph that has posed an obstacle to its military buildup, and in June 1957, without reaching any agreement, it declared that it would unilaterally abrogate this clause.

In October 1960, (Ninitzer), then chief of staff of the U.S. Army, at a public hearing in the Committee of Appropriations of the U.S. Congress, openly said: As a result of our efforts for several years we have achieved success in abolishing Subparagraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement and, accordingly, we have come to have new types of military equipment. This vividly revealed the true aim of the U.S. side's unilateral declaration of abolishing Subparagraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement.

On 15 July, less than 1 month after it unilaterally declared the abrogation of Subparagraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. side officially declared the commencement of nuclear arming of U.S. forces occupying South Korea and began to introduce various types of nuclear weapons into South Korea on a large scale.

For some 30 years since then the U.S. side has introduced into South Korea and deployed numerous nuclear weapons, ranging from the minimum-size nuclear shells and nuclear bombs to operational and tactical nuclear missiles. They have also built numerous special nuclear weapon storehouses in Osan, Kunsan, Kongju, Ulsan, Taejon, Cholwon, and other areas, thereby turning South Korea into a nuclear base, the largest in the Far East.

In a nutshell, it is not an exaggeration to say that the history of the U.S. occupation of South Korea over the past 30-odd years after the Korean war has been the history of building up nuclear weapons and the history of fortifying a nuclear base.

The U.S. side should seriously consider the grave consequences in the future such maneuvers will have for nuclear war, maneuvers which it is perpetrating in South Korea in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement.

The people of the world still remember the tragedy of nuclear holocaust caused by the atomic bombs dropped by the U.S. side in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. Because of one nuclear bomb, numerous innocent people, including women and children, were mercilessly killed or injured. Along with this, many properties were turned into ashes and destroyed.

Even today, when nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a century has passed since then, the consequences of damage from the radioactivity have not been eliminated, and such consequences have been effected even to the second and third generations of the nuclear holocaust victims in Japan.

According to the data, the explosive power of the nuclear weapons that the U.S. side has introduced into South Korea thus far reaches 13,000 kilo-tons, more than 1,000 times over the explosion power of the atomic bombs dropped in Hiroshima.

If the U.S. side is to prudently consider such a nuclear holocaust—which exceeds our imagination—it should not evade discussing ways to eliminate such a (?danger). Today on the Korean peninsula, in which the two sides are acutely confronting each other and in which, consequently, confrontation and clashes have been frequent, no one can predict when a nuclear war may break out.

Those who have consciences and the power of reason should not look on with folded arms at such a nuclear holocaust, which will impose a grave disaster on mankind.

Today, in alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and defending peace there, the question of removing the nuclear buildup maneuvers and the danger of a nuclear war is the most impending and urgent one.

Without removing the numerous nuclear weapons from South Korea and without turning South Korea into a nuclear-free zone, the sense of confrontation and hostility between the two sides can neither be dispelled nor can confidence be built up.

In actuality, without removing the danger of a nuclear war, which is presently in a grave stage, how can tension be alleviated and peace be guaranteed?

At the same time, when the nuclear weapons, which can turn the entire land of Korea into ashes more than seven times over, are aimed at us nearby, how can mutual confidence be built up?

If the current situation is left unchanged, the alleviation of tension, reconciliation, and confidence can never be achieved between the two sides.

For the alleviation of tension and for confidence-building between the two sides, of course, negotiations on such open questions as the DMZ and the Joint Security Area are also necessary.

However, to build confidence between the two sides in practice, such an important question as removing the danger of a nuclear war must be settled first.

The senior member of our side said that he, proceeding from a sincere desire to prevent a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and to defend peace, once again proposes to the U.S. side to sincerely negotiate over the question of removing the danger of a nuclear war. He said that at the negotiations, the question of prohibiting the introduction into the Korean peninsula of nuclear weapons, arms, and equipment through the thorough implementation of Subparagraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement, the question of liquidating the introduced nuclear weapons and other mass-destruction weapons, and the question of turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone can be discussed.

The senior member of our side said he thinks there should be no reason whatsoever for the U.S. side not to respond to our negotiation proposal, since the U.S. side has talked much about the alleviation of tension and about negotiation. He said he expects an affirmative response. The meeting continues.

North Reunification Proposal 'Most Realistic'

*SK1109232389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2215 GMT 11 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today runs an article titled "Most Realistic and Convincing Proposal for Reunification".

Declaring that the realistic way of resolving the question of Korean reunification confidently in the shortest period on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity is to found the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, the author of the article says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"Our proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo is the most judicious proposal for the country's reunification which correctly reflects the national desire and interests of the entire Korean people and the specific conditions of our country."

The proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK] shows the best way of realizing national reunification under the actual conditions of Korea where different ideologies and social systems exist in the North and the South.

The difference between the ideologies and social systems in the North and South can never be conditions ruling out reunification, since the whole nation unanimously regards the country's reunification as the supreme task. People with different ideas can live in one country and different social systems can exist in one reunified state.

Being question related to the destiny of the nation, the country's reunification is an important matter placed above the ideology and system either of the North or the South.

Neither the North nor the South willing to renounce its ideology and social system, the only way of the country's reunification is to promote national unity transcending the difference in them. The founding of the DCRK is the most realistic and fair proposal for reunification whereby to achieve reunification without infringing upon the interests of any side and not fighting each other, while leaving the two different systems in the North and the South as they are.

The No Tae-u clique persistently rejects the proposal of founding the DCRK which is approved and supported by the entire nation and the whole world and makes the South Korean people calling for reunification through confederation an object of suppression by the bayonet, thus glaringly revealing its true colour as the separatist and enemy of reunification.

However desperately the separatists within and without may try to keep the nation bisected forever, they can never dampen the desire and aspiration of our people to live happily in a reunified land, demonstrating their resourcefulness and courage of a homogeneous nation.

CPRF Statement Dismisses Allegations Against Yim

Called 'Ironical Fabrication'

SK1109063789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0533 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—The allegation of the South Korean puppet Security Planning Board in the "results of investigation" that woman student Yim Su-kyong was used for "the North's propaganda against the South" is an ironical fabrication, declares the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in a statement released on September 10.

It says:

The puppets charge that Yim Su-kyong agreed to the adoption of a "joint declaration of students in the North and the South" containing the "strategy and tactics for reunification by communisation" and "led the international peace march" as "ordered" by the North and "spoke for" the North's argument and ism by reading scripts written by the North at all functions. This is a preposterous talk utterly inconsistent with facts.

The joint declaration of the students in the North and the South specifying the questions of reunifying the

country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and the great national unity, replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, adopting a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South and withdrawing the U.S. troops on a phased basis and opposing the "two Koreas" plots such as "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" was drafted and published on the basis of a sufficient debate and consultation between the side of the Korean Students Committee the delegate Yim Su-kyong representing the "Chondaehyop" [National Council of University Representatives] side.

Contained in it are not only the position of the Korean Students Committee but also matters Chondaehyop had called for.

What phrase and what sentence of the joint declaration represent the "strategy and tactics for reunification by communisation"?

According to the argument of the puppets, the "strategy and tactics for reunification by communisation" is contained in the July 4 North-South Joint Declaration based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity advanced by the North early in the 1970s and the South Korean rulers who signed it were used by the North. Who would believe this nonsense?

As for the signing of a peace agreement and adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South, the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and opposition to "two Koreas", they are called for not only by the North, "Chondaehyop" and Yim Su-kyong but also by figures of various countries and U.S. congressmen and political figures. Are they speaking for the North's "strategy and tactics for reunification by communisation"?

As regards the international peace march for the peace and reunification of Korea, peace champions of various countries had planned to stage it from Mt. Paektu to Mt. Halla and from Mt. Halla to Mt. Paektu on the occasion of July 27, the day of the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, and pressed on its preparations and announced it to the world. Yim Su-kyong merely participated in it. Is there any ground to charge her with "playing a leading role" in it? This only proves how ignorant the South Korean authorities are of the situation at home and abroad.

The puppets say that Yim Su-kyong "was used as a marionette of the North" in its political propaganda against South Korea, alleging that she read scripts written by the North at various functions in Pyongyang. If they are so ignorant of facts, we are willing to send them video records on her activities during her visit to Pyongyang.

During the festival, she participated in functions she wanted to take part, went to places where she wanted to go and said what she wanted to say. This is fact. By whom on earth was Yim Su-kyong used?

The fascist clique had to employ a dastardly and crude method of appeasement by bringing even those who betrayed the country and the nation, after resorting to every conceivable brutal torture and scoundrelism to break her will for reunification. This itself shows that she committed no crime, we think.

Moreover, her innocence is proven by the fact that the puppets made an official announcement that they would decide whether to release her or not after "examining the propriety of her detention," and cancelled it later.

Justice and patriotism can never be broken by a violent means or appeasement and deception.

The merciless and base scheme of the South Korean puppet clique to penalise woman student Yim Su-kyong who is lauded by the whole nation and the conscience of humanity as "the flower of reunification" and "a proud daughter of the nation" is a treacherous crime and an inhuman barbarity which will never be pardoned.

Charges Against Yim Denied

*SK1109062389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0513 GMT 11 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] declared in a statement Sunday: The South Korean authorities charge woman student Yim Su-kyong with "escape and infiltration on instructions" and "meeting and communications" by invoking the "National Security Law," crying that she visited Pyongyang on the "instructions" of the North and under its "backstage manipulation". But this is a preposterous fabrication.

The puppet security planning board in the "results of investigation" alleges that Yim Su-kyong visited Pyongyang on the North's instructions given to the "underground leadership of Chondachyop" [National Council of University Student Representatives] through members of the "Federation of South Korean youth in the United States" (Hanchongnyon) and the "National Data Room" in Australia, the statement notes, and goes on:

"Hanchongnyon" and the "National Data Room" are independent democratic organizations of overseas Koreans which have nothing to do with us.

We have no idea as to what activity they are engaged in.

How could we infiltrate them into South Korea to "convey the plan for the participation of the delegate of Chondachyop in the Pyongyang festival?

The "Security Planning Board" claims that through their mediation the "chief of the Frankfurt organisation" of the "Council of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy in Europe" who is the director of the "Lotte Tourist Agency" based in West Germany accompanied her to Pyongyang. But we do not know that the director of the "Lotte Tourist Agency" based in West Germany is

a member of the "Council of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy in Europe" or the "chief of the Frankfurt organisation."

We know only that Yim Su-kyong was looking for a way to the North during her week-long stay in Japan to participate in the Pyongyang festival and read an advertisement in "MINJU CHOGUKT", a publication of Koreans in West Germany, that the "Lotte Tourist Agency" managed by Yi Yong-chun, a compatriot in West Germany, was inviting tourists to Mt. Kumgang and she phoned to West Germany and came to Pyongyang with his help.

Too clumsy and unwise is the fabrication of the puppet Security Planning Board in calling those whom we do not know our "operators" and charging student Yim with "receipt of instructions" from the North.

As already made clear by "Chondachyop," Yim Su-kyong's participation in the Pyongyang festival was realized not on someone's "instructions" but by "Chondachyop" itself which independently decided and promoted it from January and by Yim herself who accepted this decision.

Chairman of "Chondachyop" Yim Chong-sok made this clear in an interview with a reporter and former chairman of the Chondachyop preparatory committee for the festival Chon Mun-hwan in a recent press interview said that Miss Yim Su-kyong's dispatch to Pyongyang was entirely a product of the independent efforts of "Chondachyop".

As to this, Yim Su-kyong herself repeatedly clarified that her visit to Pyongyang did not result from the planned operation of the North.

It is natural that "Chondachyop" accepted our official invitation and sent its delegate to the Pyongyang festival for the purpose of informing the world youth and students during the Pyongyang festival that our motherland is not two but one and it must be reunified. It is just and praiseworthy in view of the national stand or national reunification.

The participation of the "Chondachyop" delegate in the Pyongyang festival can never be incriminated in light of the fact that the South Korean authorities said they would allow South Korean youth and students to participate in the Pyongyang festival according to the "July 7 declaration" and the "minister of the Unification Board" said that there was "no problem" in the participation in the festival.

'Scheme' To Punish Yim Decried

*SK1109103389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1000 GMT 11 Sep 89*

[CPRF Denounces Truculent and Despicable Scheme of South Korean Fascist Clique to Punish Yim Su-kyong."—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—The truculent and despicable scheme of the South Korean fascist

clique to punish woman student Yim Su-kyong who is praised as "the flower of reunification" and "a praiseworthy daughter of the nation" by the whole nation and human conscience is a never-to-be-condoned anti-national crime and inhumane brutality, declares the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] in a statement dated September 10.

The statement says:

The "results of investigation" published by the puppet Security Planning Board of South Korea on September 8 at the end of the brutal interrogation of and "investigation" into Yim Su-kyong for 20 odd days are, to all intents and purposes, a document of anti-communist intrigues to describe her visit to Pyongyang as one made on the North's "instructions" and punish her by labelling her patriotic act for reunification as a "crime."

She participated in the Pyongyang festival carrying the desire of the one million students and people of all walks of life of South Korea for reunification and called for international support and solidarity for Korean reunification and discussed the reunification question. Her activities cannot be incriminated on any account.

Pointing out that Yim's visit to Pyongyang is misrepresented as one made on the "instructions" of the North and under its "behind-the-scene manipulation," the statement says: The "federation of South Korean youth in the United States" and the "national data room" in Australia linked by the puppet Security Planning Board with the North in a far-fetched manner are independent democratic organisations of overseas Koreans which have nothing to do with the North.

It is a clumsy, ill-advised fabrication for them to describe the director of the "Lotte Tourist Agency" based in West Germany as the North's "operator."

Yim Su-kyong's participation in the Pyongyang festival was independently decided and pushed ahead from January by the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) and she accepted this decision and carried it into practice.

The puppets charge that Yim Su-kyong agreed to the adoption of a "Joint Declaration of Students in the North and the South" containing the "strategy and tactics for reunification by communization" and "led the international peace march" as "ordered" by the North and "spoke for" the North's argument and ism [as received] by reading the scripts written by the North at all functions. To allege that she was used for the North's propaganda against the South is a preposterous talk utterly inconsistent with facts. If they are so ignorant of facts, we are willing to send them video records on her activities during her visit to Pyongyang.

The statement says:

According to the argument of the puppets, the "strategy and tactics for reunification by communization" is contained in the July 4 North-South joint declaration based

on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity advanced by the North early in the 1970s and the South Korean rulers who signed it were used by the North. Who would believe this nonsense?

In persistently scheming to punish Yim Su-kyong, who did righteous and grand things for the nation to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, on unreasonable charges, the South Korean fascist clique seeks to break the daily growing spirit of South Korean students and people for national reunification, suppress and stifle "Chondaehyop" and other patriotic and democratic forces which demand independence, democracy and reunification, incite confrontation between the North and the South and perpetuate the division of the country the statement says. It goes on:

The South Korean authorities must release woman student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon unconditionally and set free at once all the students and figures arrested in connection with them. And they must immediately release Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and all other democratic figures and students, who called for reunification, abolish the "National Security Law", an anti-reunification evil law, and dissolve the "Security Planning Board", a den of anti-communist conspiracy, right now.

We express the belief that the students and people of all walks of life in the South will rise up more vigorously in the just and patriotic struggle to decisively check the No Tae-u fascist clique's repressive scheme to punish Yim Su-kyong and achieve democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

We take this opportunity of expressing the hope that the governments, political parties, organizations and personages of different circles of all countries of the world desirous of peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification will launch a more powerful international movement of solidarity to rescue Yim Su-kyong from the clutches of the South Korean fascist clique, support and encourage the South Korean students and people in the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification and check and frustrate the anti-communist fascistization and anti-reunification splittist moves on the No Tae-u group.

Daily Denounces Trials of Dissidents in South

SK1209061089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0500 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Trial—Vicious Political Plot"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group staged "Final Trials" of Yi Chae-o, chairman of the National Reunification Board of the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminryon), and Yi Chang-pok, co-chairman of "Chonminnyon," and demanded five-year prison terms

for them on various charges under the "National Security Law". Commenting on this criminal act, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says:

This is a downright challenge to the South Korean people calling for democracy and reunification and another unpardonable criminal act to stifle the forces for democracy and reunification.

Yi Chae-o and Yi Chang-pok have called for contact and dialogue with the North and struggled to bring to success North-South preliminary talks for a nationwide conference and achieve democracy including the vital rights of the workers. This is a patriotic action for national reconciliation, unity and reunification and is entirely just both in view of democracy and their duties.

The puppets, however, arrested and persecuted them and imposed harsh penalties on them at last. This shows what diehard fascist separatists they are.

The trials for "Chonminnyon" officials were a criminal political plot and the sentences on them are entirely illegal and invalid.

The No Tae-u group must revoke the unreasonable sentences on them at once and acquit them without delay. At the same time, it must stop persecuting Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, woman student Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon and other democrats under arrest and scheming to penalise them and unconditionally and immediately set them free.

South Student's Pro-North Treatises Praised

*SK1209060989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0436 GMT 12 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—"Revolution and construction in the North are the embodiment of the chuche idea and their masters are the popular masses," said Yi Cholkyu, chairman of the Editorial Board of "MINJU CHOSON," the gazette of Choson University who was found dead in Kwangju, South Korea, in May.

He noted in his treatise "Revolution and Construction in the North" in the first issue of the gazette that the chuche idea is very important in understanding the North. Referring to the importance of the position of the chuche idea in the history of world philosophy, he said:

Thanks to the chuche idea the North is adhering to independence in diplomacy and the party, the state and the life of the masses are run through with the chuche idea. The North is an independent socialist society.

Quoting teachings of the great leader President Kim Il-song, he wrote in detail about the background of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and its role and great significance in carrying out the Korean revolution.

He stated in his treatise "History of U.S. Imperialist Aggression" that the June 25 war was a war of injustice

ignited by the United States to break down the system in the North, destroy the people's republic and control the whole territory.

In connection with these treatises, the No Tae-u fascist clique issued a warrant of arrest for student Yi Chol-kyu in mid-April and murdered him by torture in cold blood before throwing his body into a reservoir.

'Storm of Suppression' in South Criticized

*SK1109105489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1026 GMT 11 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the threats of the South Korean puppets that they would "eradicate leftist forces" under the pretext of "defence of the system."

The news analyst says:

The traitor No Tae-u, in his "special instructions" at a recent "meeting of ministers concerned" attended by chiefs of repressive tools, blared that he "will bring under control unlawfulness and disorder in the shortest possible time at whatever sacrifice" and the "secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party", cried that the "leftist forces which were operating, taking advantage of social confusion, must be eradicated."

This foretells that the puppets are preparing for another storm of suppression to totally destroy patriotic forces aspiring after independence, democracy and reunification.

The South Korean rulers claim that the "leftist forces" are standing in the way of "democratisation" promised in the "June 29 Declaration." This is an artifice to cover up their crime in establishing a military fascist dictatorship surpassing the "Fifth Republic" dictatorship and a pretext to justify their suppression of people.

Although the No Tae-u group act high-handedly, bluffing with the bayonet, it is, in fact, the last-ditch effort of those driven to a crisis. No matter how desperately the No Tae-u group may try, it will find no way out.

41st Anniversary of DPRK Founding Commemorated

Wreaths Laid at Soldiers Monument

*SK1109074689 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1200 GMT 9 Sep 89*

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of our glorious fatherland, the DPRK, party and government cadres, working people and soldiers of the People's Army laid wreaths at the Monument of the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army this morning. Honor guards of the Korean People's Army [KPA] lined up at the side of the Monument of the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were Comrades Choe Kwang, Hong Song-nam, Hwang Chang-yop, and Yun Ki-pok, responsible functionaries of party, organs of power, administrative and economic organs, working

organizations, and central organs, KPA general grade officers, responsible functionaries of the educational sector, working people of the city, and soldiers of the People's Army.

Patriotic Martyrs Wreaths

*SK1209012189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1200 GMT 9 Sep 89*

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of our glorious fatherland, the DPRK, party and government cadres and working people laid wreaths at the Patriotic Martyrs Cemetery this morning.

The wreath sent by the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the wreath stand at the Martyrs Cemetery.

The wreath sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], was also placed at the wreath stand at the Martyrs Cemetery.

Honor guards of the Korean People's Army [KPA] lined up at the Martyrs Cemetery.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Han Song-yong, Kang Hui-won, and Kim Chung-nin; Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; responsible functionaries of party, organs of power, administrative and economic organs, public organizations, and central organs; responsible functionaries of the sectors of the education, culture, and art; and working people of the city. [passage omitted]

Revolutionary Martyrs Wreaths

*SK1109074989 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1200 GMT 9 Sep 89*

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of our glorious fatherland, the DPRK, party and government cadres, working people and soldiers of the People's Army laid wreaths at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong this morning. The wreath sent by the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the wreath stand in the Martyrs Cemetery.

The wreath sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], was also placed at the wreath stand in the Martyrs Cemetery. Honor guards of the Korean People's Army [KPA] lined up in the Martyrs Cemetery.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kim Pok-sin, Cho Seung, Choe Tae-pok, Pak Nam-ki, So Kwan-hui, Kim Yun-hyok, and Kim Chang-chu, and responsible functionaries of party, organs of power, administrative and

economic organs, working organizations, and central organs, anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors, KPA general grade officers, responsible functionaries of the sectors of education, culture, art, health, publication, and press, working people of the city, and soldiers of the People's Army. [passage omitted]

Banquet Celebrates Founding

*SK1009053589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2300 GMT 9 Sept 89*

[Excerpt] The Government of the DPRK arranged a banquet in commemoration of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Republic at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of 9 September.

The banquet was attended by Comrades O Chin-u; Yi Chong-ok; Yon Hyong-muk; Kim Yong-nam; Kye Ung-tae; Ho Tam; Choe Kwang; Han Song-yong; Hyon Mu-kwang; Hong Song-nam; Kim Pok-sin; Cho Se-ung; Kang Hui-won; Kim Chung-nin; Kim Yun-hyok; Kim Chang-chu; Yun Ki-pok; Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; responsible functionaries of party governing organs, administrative and economic organs, social organizations, and central organs; responsible functionaries of science, education, culture and arts, public health, press, and publications; and fighters of anti-Japanese revolution. [passage omitted]

Pyongyang Papers Mark Day

*SK1009122489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1018 GMT 10 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA)—Dailies here today dedicate editorials to the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland. The editorial of NODONG SINMUN entitled "Let Us Vigorously Struggle for Endless Prosperity of Socialist Homeland" says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the first genuine socialist state in our national history and opened a broad avenue to socialism and communism. This is a great exploit performed by him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"The foundation of the DPRK was a great, historic event in the development of our revolution and in the life of our people."

The founding of the DPRK was the emergence of an independent people and the grand birth of chuche Korea. Since its foundation, the Korean people have been able to shape their destiny independently and creatively as the true master of an independent, sovereign state and have a powerful weapon for building socialism and communism. With the DPRK rising as the eastern bulwark of socialism, the Korean people beban

to make great contributions to the socialist cause as a whole, frustrating the imperialists' move to obliterate socialism.

The history covered by the DPRK is a proud history in which it has powerfully promoted the cause of socialist construction by its own efforts and a glorious history in which the working class stand and the revolutionary principle have been maintained in state and social life and socialist construction has triumphantly advanced without the slightest deviation.

The course of the struggle traversed by the DPRK is a course of great changes. The noble ideal of socialism has been brought to a brilliant realization in all fields of social life and a great leap to progress and prosperity has been made.

The main factor of the great victory won by the DPRK in socialist construction lies in that it has stepped up the revolution and construction under the uplifted revolutionary banner of the chuche idea and the revolutionary guidance of the party and the leader have been strictly ensured.

The guidance of the party and the leader is a decisive guarantee for all victories in building socialism and communism. The historical experience shows that only when the leadership of the party is strictly ensured can the socialist state perform its historical mission and fully display the essential superiority of socialism, smashing all attempts to restore capitalism.

In our country, the party's leadership authority has been firmly ensured in all sectors and units of the revolution and construction, especially in the power bodies and it has become more unshakable with the development of the revolution.

Noting that the Korean people are confronted with heavy tasks to effect a fresh upsurge in the socialist construction on the basis of the achievements we have already made and increased the political and economic might of the Republic in every way, the editorial elaborates on the concrete tasks.

It is the supreme historical task of our nation to reunify the divided country and establish national sovereignty on a nationwide scale, the editorial says, and stresses:

All the compatriots in the North and the South and overseas must energetically stage a nationwide struggle to reunify the country under the banner of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, decisively smashing the "evermore undisguised two Koreas" plot and anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist clique.

The DPRK Government with independence, friendship and peace as the main idea of its external activities will powerfully struggle to further develop the relations with other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect, strengthen and develop the socialist forces

and the Non-Aligned Movement and achieve durable peace and security of the world, the editorial stresses.

Ethiopian Revolution Anniversary Celebrated

Kim Il-song Greets President

*SK1109113889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1049 GMT 11 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today sent a message of greetings to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the 15th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Ethiopia and the 2nd founding anniversary of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Noting that the victory of the people's revolution in Ethiopia opened to the Ethiopian people to a broad avenue of building an independent new life, the message says:

Over the last 15 years your people under your correct leadership have vigorously marched forward under the uplifted banner of socialism and in this course founded the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, a genuine people's power.

Today the Ethiopian people, rallied closely around the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, are striving hard to firmly defend the gains of revolution, consolidate national unity and the country's stability and accelerate socio-economic development while smashing in every step the counter-revolutionary moves of the imperialists and domestic reactionary forces.

Our people heartily rejoice over all the achievements made by your people in the revolution and construction and render full support and solidarity to your just cause of peacefully settling the problem of the northern region of the country and realizing the total liberation of Africa.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people greater success in the struggle to build a powerful socialist Ethiopia with independence, peace and social progress firmly guaranteed and express the conviction that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will further consolidate and develop in the future.

Pyongyang Marks Ethiopian Day

*SK1109222989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1521 GMT 11 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—A meeting was held in Pyongyang today to mark the 15th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Ethiopia

and the 2nd anniversary of the foundation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Choe Ki-yong, chairman of the Education Commission, minister of higher education and chairman of the committee for Korea-Ethiopia Friendship and Solidarity, addressed the meeting.

He said that the victory of the people's revolution and the foundation of the republic in Ethiopia were events of epochal significance in the long-standing history of the Ethiopian people and the development of the revolution.

After the victory of the revolution, the Ethiopian people have dynamically advanced along the road of socialism under the leadership of their leader Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, smashing all the anti-revolutionary moves of the imperialists and the reactionaries at home, the speaker said, and continued:

Pursuing the anti-imperialist, nonaligned external policy, socialist Ethiopia is actively striving to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with socialist countries and developing countries and achieve the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

We warmly congratulate the Ethiopian people on their great achievements.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Ethiopian peoples are daily developing more favourably on the basis of the deep intimacy between the great leader Comrade Ethiopian and respected Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The Korean people will in the future, too, actively strive to strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Ethiopian people on the road of the common struggle for independence against imperialism.

Speaking next, chargé d'affaires AD Interim of the Ethiopian Embassy here Girma Mengistu said:

The Ethiopian party, Government and people congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on their exploits in the struggle for improving the wellbeing of the Korean people.

The Ethiopian party, Government and people support the just proposals advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Republic for the peaceful reunification of the country and hope that the democratic confederal republic of Koryo will be founded as soon as possible in accordance with the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The two countries are advancing together in the struggle for the cause of socialism on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The intimacy between the great leader President Kim il-song and President Mengistu Haile Mariam opened up

a broad avenue for the further development of the fraternal friendship and economic-technological cooperation between the two countries. A letter to President Mengistu Haile Mariam was adopted at the meeting.

Editorials Praise Ethiopia

SK1209104089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1019 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)— NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicated editorial articles to the 15th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Ethiopia and the 2nd anniversary of the foundation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

The article of NODONG SINMUN notes that these anniversaries marked significant occasions that radically changed the socio-political and economic positions of the Ethiopian people.

After the victory of the people's revolution, it says, the Ethiopian people have carried out a national democratic revolution, surmounting various difficulties and hardships, and made progress in this course.

In May, the Ethiopian Government and people thwarted an attempt of anti-governmental military coup, defending the revolution and dealing a telling blow to the moves of the enemy to overthrow the government. The Ethiopian Government some time ago put forward a new constructive peace proposal to solve the Eritrean problem in a peaceful way. This is a clear token of the peaceful stand and efforts of the Ethiopian Government and people to promote national unity and harmony and ensure the country's stability and peace.

We highly appreciate and actively support the stand and efforts of the Ethiopian party, government and people for the building of the foundations of socialism and the country's reunification and stability and the complete liberation of Africa.

The excellent friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Ethiopian peoples are being consolidated and developed day by day. They are conducive to accelerating the socio-economic development in the two countries and strengthening and developing the friendship and unity between the Korean and African peoples and the Non-Aligned Movement. We believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Ethiopia will grow stronger and develop in the spirit of the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries.

The Korean people sincerely wish the friendly Ethiopian people new successes in the efforts for the fulfilment of the present five-year plan and the building of a new society under the correct leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The editorial article of MINJU CHOSON is titled "Significant Holiday of Ethiopian People".

DPRK-CSSR Friendship Treaty Anniversary Noted

*SK1109111689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1042 GMT 11 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today observes the first anniversary of the signing of the Korea-Czechoslovakia Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

The treaty signed in Pyongyang on September 11 last year marked a new milestone in the development of the friendly relations between Korea and Czechoslovakia, the author of the article says, and continues:

As class brothers and revolutionary Comrades-in-arms, the peoples of the two countries have developed friendship and cooperation in the struggle against imperialism and for the building of socialism.

Korea-Czechoslovakia friendship is daily growing stronger and developing in different sectors, political, economic and cultural, in the spirit agreed upon at meetings and talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries and in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Recently the Czechoslovak Party and Government smashed in time the manoeuvres of counter-revolutionary forces and took a series of steps to defend the socialist system.

The Korean people are rejoicing over the great successes made by the Czechoslovak people in the struggle to defend the socialist system and safeguard peace in Europe and the world and extend firm solidarity with them.

The Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, value the friendly and cooperative relations with the Czechoslovak people and actively strive to consolidate and develop them.

Article Seeks New Law on International Straits

*SK1209105289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0958 GMT 12 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—The imperialists are displeased with the exercise of inviolable rights by coastal states and are resorting to arrogant moves to force them to revoke their steps and, at the same time, working to justify their behaviours with phraseologies of "internationalization" and "liberalization" of international straits. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article calls for establishing a new international order of straits.

It says:

Particularly, the U.S. imperialists are viciously manoeuvring to seek an exclusive control of Strait of Malacca which is a main sea-route for their 7th Fleet whose operational waters are Pacific and Indian Oceans and for other ships sailing east and west, a principal navigational

route for transporting the oil they had taken from the Middle East and is closely related with the U.S. economic interest.

The Japanese reactionaries, too, are keenly interested in the military and economic control on this strait as they are pursuing a wild ambition to reinvade Asia in conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists.

The moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries surrounding the Strait of Malacca are a main factor of increasing the tension in the Far East.

Being a main part of the U.S. imperialists' strategic plan to seek world supremacy with strength, their moves to control international straits are aimed at dominating main areas of global strategy and resources.

The developing countries, newly-emerging countries and the peaceloving peoples the world over are striving hard to defend the new and fair international order of straits against the restoration of the old one aimed at imperialist domination and plunder.

The Korean people join the world progressive and peace-loving peoples in the struggle to build a new international order of straits to replace the old one.

Kim Il-song, Dignitaries Visit Auto Plants

*SK1109081589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0458 GMT 11 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song Sunday visited the Sungni General Motor Works which has been newly expanded.

He was accompanied by Premier of the Administration Council Yon Hyong-muk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Chon Pyong-ho, chief secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the party and Chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee So Yun-sok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Han Song-yong and officials concerned.

The capacity expansion project of the Sungni General Motor Works as vast as the construction of a big plant has been successfully completed by the devoted efforts of our heroic working class.

The Sungni General Motor Works replenished with new machines and equipment and automated and computerized processing and assembling stream lines in a floor space of 100,000 square metres has turned into a giant general motor production base which produces different types of modern trucks in large quantities.

With the successful completion of the expansion project with our own designs, our own technology and our own efforts, the motor production capacity of our country remarkably increased and there came into being a more solid material and technological foundation to mass produce different types of trucks and engines of high capacity.

President Kim Il-song, going round the newly expanded production processes, expressed satisfaction over the fact that workers, technicians and office workers of the motor works and builders successfully completed the project in a short span of time, and sent them greetings.

After going round the works, he called a consultative meeting of functionaries concerned on the spot and gave highly important instructions which would serve as a guideline in developing the motor industry.

He posed for a photograph with the workers, technicians and office workers of the works and builders who distinguished themselves in the project.

Kim Chong-il Calls Party 'Backbone' of Revolution

*SK1209110289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1025 GMT 12 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article titled "Pivotal Role Played by the Party in Strengthening Subject of Revolution".

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said the party constitutes the backbone in the subject of the revolution and strengthening the party is the basic guarantee for strengthening the subject of the revolution, says the article.

It quotes dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"The essential quality of the leader can be defined as being the centre of the life of the socio-political community, whereas the essence of the party lies in being an organization which plays the role of the backbone in making the masses a socio-political organism centering on the leader."

The article further says:

What is most important in strengthening the subject of the revolution is to achieve a solid integration of the leader, the party and the masses.

The higher the party's pivotal function, the stronger the organizational and ideological linkage of the leader and the masses with the party as the ties. This is one of the reasons why strengthening the party's pivotal role is an important guarantee for strengthening the subject of the revolution.

The party's role of the backbone also helps strengthen the subject of the revolution by organizing and guiding in a unified way the activities of the popular masses for implementing the leader's ideas and intentions.

In the subject of the revolution the party fulfils the function of organizing and leading the socio-political community to conduct its vital activities according to the leader's ideas and intentions.

An enhanced pivotal role of the party makes it possible to invigorate the vital activities of the socio-political community for materializing the ideas and intentions of

the leader, thereby constantly increasing the might of the subject of the revolution, the article says, and continues:

Our party centre put forward the policy of further strengthening the party organizationally and ideologically, which is essential in strengthening the subject of the revolution, and has consistently and thoroughly implemented it. As a result, our party has grown to be an invincible party flawless in its organizational solidness and ideological purity and in its bonds of kinship with the masses.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has developed and strengthened our party to be an invincible party which has grown stronger organizationally and ideologically by advancing the policy of thoroughly establishing the monolithic ideological system in the whole party and successfully implementing it.

With the strengthening of the party's political and ideological unity and cohesion, its role of the backbone has been enhanced, the article notes, and stresses:

Today the unity and cohesion of our party is an absolute and unconditional unity with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as its centre, the centre of leadership.

With this great unity and cohesion of our party, nothing is impossible to do in our country. The whole party, the whole country and the entire people, in response to the party's decision and calls, turn out to move even a mountain and fill up even the sea.

Today our party is satisfactorily playing the role of the backbone in strengthening the subject of the revolution with high authority in its leadership. This is a precious fruition of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's wise guidance in successfully carrying forward the cause of the party building.

Chuche Idea Disseminated in South's Books

*SK1109111489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1036 GMT 11 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—South Korean people's desire to espouse and follow the immortal chuche idea is now daily growing stronger.

Following the ardent desire of students and people, publishing houses in South Korea are extensively publishing and distributing classical works of the respected leader President Kim Il-song and works of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il which consummate the great chuche idea.

Some time ago, the Paektu Publishing House in South Korea brought out many copies of a book which contains 13 works of President Kim Il-song and 2 works of Comrade Kim Chong-il and the Paekui Book Publishing House a book carrying teachings of President Kim Il-song on the chuche idea.

The Taedong Publishing House published "Works of Kim Il-song" containing speeches, reports and treatises written by President Kim Il-song between 1930 and 1945 and distributed its copies to bookstores in Seoul. A printing house in Seoul printed, sold and disseminated a book carrying the work of Comrade Kim Chong-il "theory of cinematic art".

Besides, press organs including the Onnuri Publishing House in Seoul and Chindallae Publishing House in Pusan made many copies of the work of President Kim Il-song "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and the work of Comrade Kim Chong-il "on the Chuche Idea".

Publishing houses widely print and distribute books introducing the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il-song and explanatory books on the chuche idea.

A few days ago, a publishing house in Seoul published more than 10,000 copies of "Biography of Kim Il-song" and the Taedong Publishing House produced "History of anti-Japanese Armed Struggle" on his revolutionary activities conducted during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and sent them to seven bookstores.

The book publishing house "Him" in Mapo District, Seoul published and sold 6,000 copies of "Philosophy on National Liberation No. 1" and the "Philosophical Dictionary" and the Indong Publishing House brought out the book "Theory of Study of Chuche".

South Korea

South Proposes Resumption of Talks With North

20 Oct Sports Talks Proposed

*SK1209030389 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0200 GMT 12 Sep 89*

[Text] Now that the new reunification formula has been made public, the government has decided that our side would take the initiative in promoting the climate for reunification. In this connection, the government has decided to resume all forms of North-South dialogue from the end of this month until next month. In this regard, following its proposal of the 27 September working-level contacts for North-South Red Cross talks, the government today advanced a proposal to the North Korean side for holding the third sports talks on 20 October in Panmunjom.

In today's telephone notice addressed to Kim Hyong-chin, head of the North Korean side's delegation to the North-South sports talks, Chang Chung-sik, senior delegate of our side, said that at a time when the Beijing Asian games are just a year away, holding the talks must not be delayed any longer, and that, noting that the North Korean side expressed a hope that progress would be made in discussing the issue of forming a single North-South team, he proposed holding the third talks. Senior delegate Chang Chung-sik also said that the third

talks had been delayed because, citing issues that were not on the agenda, the North Korean side unilaterally postponed the talks, which both sides had agreed to hold, and that in view of the earnest desire of all the fellow countrymen for a single team, it hurt his feelings that the sports talks had not been held for a long time.

Meanwhile, the government is planning to propose holding preparatory talks for talks between high-level authorities some time between the working-level Red Cross contacts and the sports talks in order to urge North Korea to hold North-South summit talks and to adopt a charter of a national community, proposed in the new reunification formula, at the earliest possible date. It was also learned that around the middle of next month, the government would also propose parliamentary talks.

YONHAP Reports Proposals

*SK1209052989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0517 GMT
12 Sep 89*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea has decided to resume multi-faceted talks with North Korea, beginning with Red Cross talks later this month in a follow-up to President No Tae-u's proposal for unification Monday.

South Korea's Red Cross has proposed resuming working-level officials' contact on Sept. 27 at the truce village of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone dividing both Koreas.

Seoul suggested Tuesday that sports officials from both sides meet in the truce village of Panmunjom on Oct. 20 to continue their discussions on forming a single team to compete in the Asian games next year in Beijing.

Chang Chung-sik, South Korea's chief delegate to the inter-Korean sports talks, in a telephone message to his North Korean counterpart, Kim Hyong-chin, called for reopening the talks.

"With the 11th Asian games only one year off, we cannot delay the talks indefinitely and we are aware that the North has expressed a desire to promote the discussion," Chang said.

South Korea also plans to counterpropose holding preliminary talks for a prime ministers' conference to handle political and military affairs on Oct. 10.

The counterproposal to North Korea's proposal to meet on Sept. 18 will be made officially around Sept. 16, according to an official here.

Seoul is expected to ask Pyongyang to include its new unification formula on the agenda of the prime ministers' conference.

The official, who refused to be named, said the South also plans to reopen parliamentary talks between the two Koreas if the other meetings are deemed a success.

All official inter-Korean contact was suspended after a handful of South Koreans made secret visits to Pyongyang, shocking and angering the Seoul government.

ROK, U.S. Said Close to Agreement on FX Program

*SK1209061589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0522 GMT
12 Sep 89*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 (YONHAP)—Officials of the South Korean and U.S. Governments are believed to be on the verge of agreeing on the purchase and co-production by Korea of advanced U.S. jet fighters.

An imminent accord was signalled by visiting U.S. Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher's meeting with Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun on Monday. It is almost certain that Mosbacher met Yi to discuss the sensitive deal, which has pitted two major U.S. aerospace firms against each other in a heated sales war.

Korean defense officials promised in the last annual Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting, held two months ago in Washington, to decide whether to request the F-16 or FA-18 by early this month.

The reason for the delay has not been made public, but Yi indicated in a recent meeting with Korean journalists that the government would make its decision by around Sept. 20.

Informed sources say Korean officials have encountered difficulty in deciding details of the so-called FX program for several reasons, mostly originating from the U.S. side.

Of note is a move by some U.S. congressmen to oppose the deal for fear of a "boomerang effect." Sens. John Heinz and Alan Dixon have responded coolly to the proposed deal, contending that it would transfer U.S. technology to a nation that will develop its own aviation industry to compete with U.S. firms.

The U.S. side is resisting Korea's demand for "offset" trading, under which Washington would buy Korean-made aircraft parts in return for selling the fighter jets to Seoul.

The U.S. government, observers say, is pressing Korea to buy more finished jets, thus slowing the selection process.

Seoul is unwilling to make a decision until it has explored methods by which it could have more advanced technology and expand offset trading.

Defense officials have carefully examined the characteristics of the two aircraft in an effort to determine which is best suited to conditions in Korea and have reportedly found they are similar in combat capability and are both acceptable for the peculiarities of the Korean peninsula.

Their price tags, however, differ sharply, with 120 F-16s costing 2.8 billion U.S. dollars at 1984 current prices compared to 4.4 billion dollars for the same number of FA-18s.

The single-engined F-16, made by General Dynamics Corp., is the mainstay of the U.S. Air Force while the twin-engined FA-18, made by McDonnell Douglas Corp., is favored by the U.S. Navy.

Under the FX program, worked out in 1983, Korea seeks to obtain advanced aviation technology by buying and co-producing a sophisticated fighter jet.

The first phase of the program will be completed by early 1998. The second phase, or the FXX program, will kick off by mid-1998 and run until the year 2004, when the third phase FXXX program will start.

U.S. Secretary Views Telecommunications Market

*SK1209075389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0638 GMT
12 Sep 89*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 (YONHAP)—U.S. Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher pressed South Korean Communications Minister Yi U-chae Tuesday to immediately furnish a detailed schedule for opening Korea's telecommunications market.

The deadline set by the U.S. Omnibus Trade Act for completing the bilateral negotiations is February 1990.

Yi told Mosbacher that Korea will set a schedule when it is ready and not before, refusing to say when or how widely the market will be opened.

Mosbacher is in Korea from Sunday through Tuesday on a swing through East Asia and Europe.

Korea is opening its market more rapidly than other countries, Yi said, urging that the telecommunications talks be based on mutual understanding and respect.

Mosbacher denied that a stream of visits by ranking officials is part of a pattern of aggressive U.S. actions to step up the trade pressure on Korea, claiming the aim of the visits is to consolidate friendship.

Korea desires that all telecommunications markets around the world will eventually be opened and compete fairly and that the Korea-U.S. telecommunications talks be linked with multilateral negotiations in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Yi said.

He asked Mosbacher to support Korea's bid to be elected a board country of the Universal Postal Union during the general meeting in Washington in November and to host the 21st general meeting in 1994.

USSR Said Willing To Back North-South Dialogue

*SK1209062989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0554 GMT
12 Sep 89*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 (OANA-YONHAP)—The Soviet Union is willing to back dialogue between South and North Korea to bring peace to the Korean peninsula, former Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, said Tuesday. [sentence as received]

"It is unimaginable that war could break out on the peninsula and the Soviets are determined to play any role they can in bringing about inter-Korean talks," Rep. Hwang Pyong-tae of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), quoted Kapitsa as saying in a breakfast meeting with RDP leader Kim Yong-sam.

Kapitsa, the director of the Soviet Institute for Oriental Studies, is in Seoul to take part in a symposium marking the first anniversary of the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

"As far as I know, North Korea is ready to hold South-North Korean talks but wants to take some steps to save face, and it will take a couple of years for the circumstances for cross recognition of the two Koreas by their allies to fully develop," Kapitsa said.

Under cross-recognition, the United States and Japan would recognize North Korea, while the Soviet and China would recognize South Korea.

"Priority should be given to arms reduction in inter-Korean talks. Cutting the size of the armies down to 100,000 men each will help ease the tension on the peninsula," he said.

'Summary' of Visiting Soviet Scholar's Speech

SK1209015089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 Sep 89 p 2

[("Summary" of paper presented at seminar on 11 September by Georgiy Arbatov, director of U.S.-Canada Institute and member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party]

[Text] We developed a new look not only at the foreign Far East, but at the Soviet Far East as well: the obvious evidence is the two trips of Soviet leaders to this region. To put it more precisely: We began to look at foreign and Soviet Far East in an interconnection, understanding that the development of our Far East would have gone much faster if the area had participated in the broader regional division of labor.

The outcome of this analysis is a concept of integrating development of the Soviet Far Eastern economy and social structures with the activization of our foreign policy and the growth of international economic cooperation in the region.

This concept became official Soviet strategy in the middle of the 1980s: we understood that it would be impossible to implement global objectives of our foreign policy and to create most favorable external conditions or reenforcing economic and socio-political development of our country without promoting an active and positive policy in the Asian-Pacific region.

Therefore, the concept of the "Pacific shift" of the USSR is rooted in important and vital interests of our country.

First among them is a desire to promote genuine security, which is maintained not only by military means, but is solidly based in the political sphere, economy, ecology, humanitarian contacts.

Stressing the scale, complexity, and diversity of security components nowadays. I didn't want by any means to reduce the significance of the military component—for instance, reduction and then cessation of the arms race in the Pacific region.

Of course, if we compare it with Europe, we won't find here the same concentration of weapons: the direct confrontation of military blocs hasn't reached the same absolute character here. But at the same time, there are no counter-balances to the arms race here, of the kind created in Europe in order to diminish the danger.

It is especially dangerous, because there are dangerous hotbeds of regional conflicts here, though much has been done recently in order to settle them. Unfortunately, so far these efforts have had practically no impact on the Korean peninsula.

Our approach is well known—the Soviet Union supports DPRK's proposals for a peaceful settlement in the peninsula. But we are always ready to consider any other proposals, aimed at ensuring peace and peaceful unification of the country. We also now more often include "the Korean issue" in the agenda of our discussions of problems of regional security with the United States.

Military-political security cannot exist without economic security. Today this first has become more evident than ever. Therefore, we are aware that our policy in the region will be more effective, if Soviet participation in the economic life of the region is more active.

In light of this, our country is ready to discuss any projects of mutual benefit, any reasonable proposals. We understand how far behind many countries of the region our Far East is—not only in the extent of our participation in the division of labor, also but in terms of its own economic and social development.

A long-term program of the development of the Far East and Eastern Siberia up to the year 2000 has been elaborated in our country several years ago. Implementation of this program would be an essential contribution to economic development of this region and to the growth of its foreign trade potential.

But, frankly speaking—many of our people were dissatisfied with this program from the very beginning—its basic starting points and principles were too traditional—in a sense, it provides for mainly economic growth in quantity, but not a fundamental transformation. Much in this program was influenced by administrative-bureaucratic approaches to economics.

The creation of modern industries and social infrastructure in this region could and should naturally contribute to our participation in the international division of labor.

New paths are always very difficult to break. During the years of perestroika it became clear that the most difficult thing to change is mentality, especially when the change should take place in the mentality of many people.

It is not easy to overcome bad traditions and the resistance of the bureaucracy. We became aware of this fact once more in our attempts to open the door to Vladivostok, though the necessity of this was stressed by M.S. Gorbachev as early as in August of 1986.

There are a lot of difficulties in the sphere of joint ventures in the Far East (by the way, the same is true for the European part of the Soviet Union as well). The projects of free economic zones are yet to be implemented. The situation in the Far East surely reflects the difficulties which economic reform in the whole country is facing.

We have our own questions to them, including South Korea.

In this case, I am not even talking about problems of "grand policy," the problems, where our contradictions are the most visible. It has seemed to me and my colleagues for a long time that nothing should have prevented the development of our relations on the basis of good will.

It took great efforts, but the first, however timid, steps in bilateral economic cooperation have been made. It seemed as if new favorable prospects for cooperation were opening up, if only because that our countries' economies complement each other. But so far, there is very little progress in increasing the volume of trade and in developing new forms of cooperation.

Papers Examine No Tae-u's New Reunification Plan

Latest Plan 'Best One'

SK1209011289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 Sep 89 p 6

[Editorial: "New Unification Formula"]

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday stressed that the Korean people are one and therefore a unified Korea must be a single nation. Under this premise, the chief executive expounded his government's formula reunification policy, roughly translatable as the Korean National Community Unification Formula.

The presidential address delivered before the National Assembly Monday is an elaboration of his August 15 commemorative speech on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japan. And the new unification formula was worked out by the government after one year of deliberation, reflecting the views of experts and public hearings at the National Assembly.

The new unification policy is in short a synthesis of the conventional unification formulas that have undergone

amendments and supplementation in the course of shifts of the successive governments. By dint of these efforts, the latest one must be the best one of them all. Surely, the new unification formula was well compounded.

The question is however, the refusal of the other party, North Korea, to accommodate the Seoul overture and acknowledge its practicability. The government will have to double its endeavor to carry through the proposal, considering that the past failures in the unification drive are not because of the defects of the unification formula itself.

Once the unification policy is established, it needs to be pushed steadily, with all national potential pooled and without faltering over the tactical changes of the North Koreans. Our diverse society can compete with the totalitarian regime with the strong support of public opinion, despite its vulnerability.

No's unification plan realistically called for step-by-step approach to the issue, with the proposed installation of an interim stage, during which a Korean commonwealth is formed. This is intended to counter Pyongyang's dogmatic unification concept featuring the so called Koryo confederation of South and North Korea. No contended that no system for bringing the two parts of Korea together will accomplish genuine unification so long as it is aimed at perpetuating two states with different ideologies and political system.

During the interim stage, according to the President's idea, South and North Korea will recognize their mutual identities and pursue co-existence and co-prosperity, thus expediting homogenization and integration of the national community in doing so, a single social, cultural and economic community will be developed, along with a solution to the issues pending between the divided halves, and the conditions for political integration. [sentence as published]

As for the proposed Korean Commonwealth, the President proposed a systematical structure: a Council of Presidents as the supreme decision-making organ, a Council of Ministers, composed of delegates from the two governments and a Council of Representatives to be membered by their legislatures. The final stage is the drafting and promulgation of a new Constitution, to be followed by general elections to organize a unified legislature and government.

Arguing that the Korean National Community Unification Formula is a most rational and realistic plan, No expressed the hope that a breakthrough to peace and unification will be made by August 15, next year, the 45th anniversary of national liberation. Though it is desirable the presidential blueprint be realized for the entire nation, lingering apprehensions about the attitude of the North Koreans give reason to pause.

This is because the North's acceptance of the Seoul proposal is tantamount to its scrapping of its plan for unification by revolution in the South and its long standing preconditions of abolition of the National Security Law.

legalization of South Korean Communists' activities and withdrawal of American forces from Korea.

Under the present circumstances, the government needs, first of all to intensify a campaign to unify national opinion with regard to the new unification formula and to forge ahead with it until North Korea knuckles down and works along with the project, coming to realize that its revolutionary attempts will be of no avail any longer.

Plan Called 'Realistic'

*SK1209004689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 12 Sep 89 pp 2, 4*

[“News analysis” by staff reporter Kim Hye-won: “No’s Formula Realistic One Based on National Community”]

[Text] The new formula for unification unveiled by President No Tae-u yesterday is differentiated from others for its realistic approach to unification.

It details, for the first time, the intermediate stage which south and north Korea should go through before unification.

With the formula, the No administration made clear its card to be used in future negotiations with Pyongyang although its success largely depends on how it is operated.

The formula starts from the premise that the south and north Koreans are one people who had lived in a national community for thousands of years. So it advocates that the work to develop and properly restore the Korean national community should proceed.

In order to effectively perform the work, the formula proposes the formation of an EC-type commonwealth with its secretariat set up in a peace zone inside the Demilitarized Zone.

Three major organs are operated during the period of the commonwealth, an intermediate stage for coexistence—a Council of Presidents, a Council of Ministers and a Council of Representatives.

After the successful stage of coexistence, south and north Korea may form a unified nation with a unified constitution which is drafted by the Council of Representatives and finalized and promulgated through “democratic methods and procedures.”

The formula rejects the idea of a federation, defining it as a system aimed at perpetuating the two states with differing ideologies and political systems. It says a democratic republican system based on mass participation and pluralism is the only choice for a unified Korea.

This new formula for unification is different from those in the past in many aspects although it is basically an extended version of the government's earlier “formula for national harmony and democratic unification” in that they both are based on the principles of peace, nonuse of military force and national unity through democratic procedures.

It adopts much more gradual and realistic approaches by detailing how to get to the unification.

The formula also differs from the north's proposal which also skips the intermediate stage before unification through formation of a confederation.

The north's proposal claims that such a confederation may be formed as soon as several preconditions are met, including the abolition of the south's National Security Law, legalization of Communist activities in the south, withdrawal of the U.S. troops from the south and conclusion of a peace agreement between the south and the north.

Another noticeable point in the new formula is that the south has given up for the first time its old policy that any inter-Korean organs be composed of representatives whose number is proportionate to the population of the two Koreas by proposing that the Council of Representatives be formed by the same number of delegates from the south and the north.

But unlike its specific description on every procedure before unification, the concept of the Korean Commonwealth itself is rather loose and vague.

An official of the National Unification Board said although it was translated into English as a commonwealth, it is not intended to be interpreted as defined in dictionaries.

The new formula first of all, does not recognize the two Koreas under the Korean Commonwealth as different states while it gives each of them the right to exercise independent foreign and defense policies.

At the same time, it wants south and north Koreans to recognize their different systems.

A group of political analysts also warn that the elaboration of too many details in the formula may make north Korea still more difficult to favorably respond to it.

Especially, they say, some of the specific features of a unified Korea elaborated in the formula including its pursuit of pluralism are hardly acceptable to north Koreans and therefore, may become a major barrier to the successful implementation of the formula.

This formula, for its specificity, calls for more flexibility of approach to ensure success, the analysts say.

President No proposed a summit meeting with Kim Il-song at the earliest possible date to launch joint efforts to work out an agreed charter for entering the interim stage of a commonwealth by Aug. 15 next year.

Therefore, whether the formula will go into effect or not is largely dependent upon whether the summit is realized.

An official said the issue of a south-north summit meeting has been already included in the agenda for the proposed conference of high-ranking officials of the south and the north and therefore, the government will

put more emphasis on resuming the preparatory contacts for the conference as soon as possible.

* Four Parties' Recent Political Trends Analyzed

41070158 Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean
13 Aug 89 pp 25-33

[“Political Weather Map” article by reporters Chong Ung-ki, Yi Ko-san, Hong Chun-ho, and Sim Yang-sop: “Colors of the Four Parties Changing Under the Public Security-Dominated Political Situation”]

[Text] The “public security-dominated political situation,” brought on by a series of cases involving secret visits to North Korea that began with the visit by Rev Mun Ik-hwan, is dragging on, spawning shifts in the political trends. The development, unwanted even by the ruling party at heart, not to mention the opposition, appears to have reached the peak as authorities have firmed up plans to take Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] into custody and the PPD subsequently declared an out-of-parliament struggle against it.

Although ostensibly the situation involves the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] and the PPD, it sparked “political party color” and “political world realignment” controversies inside the political sphere, bringing pressure on political forces of both camps to show their true colors unequivocally.

The DJP [Democratic Justice Party], in the wake of Representative So Kyong-won’s case in particular, cut off its links with nongovernment sectors and has been watching investigations by authorities with a deliberately “aloof” attitude, in an effort to improve its hard-pressed plight that has continued since the party lost the majority in the National Assembly. Nevertheless, as the government party which bears the primary responsibility for political management, DJP officials are inwardly finding the protraction burdensome.

The PPD, fighting an unsupported battle against foes on all sides, decided that the latest allegation about a “personal letter from PPD President Kim Tae-chung” to the North provides good material for a reversal of the situation, and is making all-out efforts to portray it as a maneuver by government authorities to harm the PPD. On the other hand, however, they are afraid that doing so might create an impression among the people that the PPD is an “out-and-out struggle-oriented” party.

The Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], after a prolonged silence, held a press conference on 1 August, in which party President Kim Yong-sam expressed regret over the plan of authorities to take Kim Tae-chung into custody, on one hand, and on the other, showed a “selective” posture by urging thorough official investigations into public security cases.

The New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] led by Kim Chong-pil sees the current political situation as a

clear sign of reversion to conservatism in the propensity of the political mind of citizenry. The party is consistently heightening its conservative voice and endeavoring to widen its power base, taking advantage of the prevailing situation.

The DJP [by reporter Chong Ung-ki] Refrains from Taking the Offensive

The DJP’s (more broadly, the ruling sphere’s) perception of Representative So Kyong-won’s secret North Korea visit has consistently been that it is a case “to be dealt with strictly as a criminal case and nothing beyond that.”

That is, the party asserts that the case is an “incident” to be dealt with by judicial authorities, not a subject for political bargaining.

Representative So, as an incumbent legislator who should respect the Constitution, had secretly visited Pyongyang and met with Kim Il-song and, moreover, kept the visit secret for nearly 1 year. It proved to be an immensely shocking incident to the nation. In its approach to this incident, the DJP, although defining it as an “act of treason,” among other things, has consistently maintained a cautious attitude. This was because of its reluctance to see the case becoming a political issue.

In the same context, the DJP attacked only Representative So even after the NSP’s preliminary investigations revealed the fact that he had not only made the secret visit but also received political funds from the North, raising the suspicion of espionage. Thus, unlike before, it has deliberately refrained from taking the political offensive against the opposition.

Not only that, but DJP officials even appeared to be “calm and composed,” seemingly in disregard of developments charged with tension in the domestic political climate—so much so that in early July, when newspapers prominently carried bulletins on the latest in the investigations, day in and day out, and the PPD, to which Representative So belonged, deepened its sense of crisis, most of the party leadership members, including Chairman Pak Chun-kyu, Policy Board Chairman Yi Sung-yun, floor leader Kim Yun-hwan and spokesman Pak Hui-tae, left on lengthy trips abroad.

Needless to say, when the PPD, under “self-discipline” since the So case was made public, suddenly changed its attitude and shifted to a hard-line strategy, formed a “committee for countermeasures against the suppression” and charged that authorities are “perpetrating political suppression,” the DJP showed some signs of going on the offensive, requesting voluntary resignation of Representative Mun Tong-hwan as chairman of the National Assembly ad hoc committee on the Kwangju incident, among other things.

The move proved to be nothing more than a conditioned reflex, however. Sure enough, it merely urged PPD’s

"cooperation with investigative authorities" before fizzling out. It indeed was too weak to be seen as a serious attack on the PPD.

DJP Secretary General Yi Chong-chan, addressing a party reorganization convention in Ansong District, charged that "the PPD is swinging back and forth, acting as conservatives during the day and socialists at night. It should purge its ranks of impure radical forces that are incompatible with parliamentary democracy." But this speech was also targeted only on the League for Peace and Democracy and other factions of dissidents which had joined the PPD.

Meanwhile, Chairman Pak Chun-kyu said in Ottawa that "in order for the political sphere to jointly deal with the national crisis, we need a realignment of the political world. I find conditions for it maturing now." If the four parties of both camps make their true colors clear, such an alignment will be possible by the end of 1990, he said. He then presented a specific three-phase formula, "policy alliance-political alliance-coalition government and merger of parties." Thus, the political realignment theory emerged as an unexpected, hot subject in the midst of the political turmoil brought on by the public security issues.

Needless to say, it is hardly deniable that the comment by Chairman Pak Chun-kyu implies a certain meaning, and is a step in the long-term DJP strategy; however, coming at a time when the whole nation was in utter confusion because of the So case, it was ill-timed indeed.

The fact that Chairman Pak made that sort of easy-going comment at a time of such national commotion rather indicates after all that the DJP is "enjoying" the So case, leaving its handling to public security authorities.

This attitude of the DJP was unmistakably unveiled over the question of issuing a warrant of arrest or a summons for questioning against Kim Tae-chung.

The question of whether or not to summon Kim Tae-chung to find out if he had prior knowledge of the So case had been an urgent matter of concern from the very beginning; following the first NSP announcement of its findings on 17 July, the controversy escalated even to involve allegations concerning the party endorsement for So's election and political funds and was, in fact, focused on "when will the probe start?"

However, the DJP had continued to keep silent on the issue until a summons was officially requested; regarding the "allegation of a personal letter delivered to the North," reported for the first time on 24 July, the DJP announced that "the party opinion about the possibility of any personal letter having been delivered is that 'we don't know,' not that 'there is' or 'there isn't' such a possibility." The ambiguous announcement came on 26 July, a day before the warrant of arrest was issued against Kim.

Earlier, on the afternoon of 24 July, key DJP leadership members, including the chairman, the secretary general,

and the floor leader, reportedly held a party conference in the "An's house" in Samchongdong, Seoul, and, with the attendance of An Ung-mo, NSP first deputy director, made an in-depth study of the question of issuing a writ of summons for questioning (arrest) against Kim Tae-chung.

Weakened Kim Yes, PPD Collapse No

Meanwhile, timed with this political development over the issue of taking Kim Tae-chung into custody, there were the flood disaster in the southern areas, the return of Miss Yim Su-kyong [from North Korea], and the Chongui Kuhyon Sa Foundation scandal and the KAL crash. As these things occurred one after another, the DJP quickly shifted its attention to disaster relief and rehabilitation, and investigations into the KAL crash.

At the same time, the DJP, pursuing two-pronged tactics combining toughness with moderation, fostered an amicable climate by bolstering Kim Tae-chung's ability while taking stiff measures in dealing with the PPD's out-of-parliament struggle.

Undoubtedly, the So case was a welcome rainfall after a prolonged drought for the DJP, which has had to suffer many difficulties since its fall to a non-majority party status, particularly in connection with the National Assembly inquiries into the Fifth Republic and the Kwangju incident cases.

The So incident brought a golden opportunity for an offensive against the opposition. Nevertheless, the DJP has been exercising self-restraint, leaving its handling to investigative authorities. Why?

This is because party officials have concluded that bringing out the truth of the case with the facts would help the DJP make the most of it without causing an unnecessary misunderstanding of political repression. This conclusion has a direct link to the future direction of DJP management of the political situation.

It seems that the ruling sphere, taking advantage of the So Kyong-won case, has plans to make a shocking expose about leftist forces in our society to enhance the public's vigilance, and at the same time to shut off the links between the PPD and activist dissidents, pressure each party into making its color and line clear, and by doing so, eliminate left-leaning, procommunist forces and their sympathizers from the political sphere.

Judging that a national consensus has been formed to a certain degree on the need to eliminate leftist forces in the wake of the So incident, the ruling sphere has begun work to modify the Northern Policy of the Sixth Republic and decided to put on hold for the time being the consideration of a National Security Law revision bill which the DJP had submitted to the National Assembly earlier.

At the same time, in view of the fact that the DJP has refrained from taking the offensive against the PPD, it seems that the ruling circle will try to weaken the foothold

of the PPD and Kim Tae-chung as much as possible but not so far as to drive the PPD into "collapse."

Therefore, the ruling circle's design seems to enervate and tame the thorny "progressive reformist forces" in the PPD, the party most difficult for the DJP to deal with, thereby making its future political management that much easier.

This intent of the DJP was demonstrated by, among other things, its recent objection to convening an extraordinary National Assembly session. The DJP fears that the session, if held now, could help the PPD expand its influence.

Especially, the DJP is pinning its hopes on the PPD shifting to a cooperative, flexible posture in the handling of such issues as the Fifth Republic case, revision and abrogation of bad laws, and the Kwangju incident, which all can be called the Achilles' heel of the Sixth Republic, plus the mid-term presidential performance assessment and the local autonomy system issues, and the problem of the National Teachers Union that has emerged as a major issue.

From a more macroscopic viewpoint, the DJP, seizing on the opportunity provided by the So Kyong-won case, appears to be attempting to gain a foothold to realize a reshuffling of political forces into a conservative versus reformist system as soon as possible, and thereby to do away with the nightmarish four party system.

However, with the process of arrest and investigation against PPD President Kim Tae-chung—the key point and the biggest variable factor in the case—yet to be completed, it is difficult to tell now whether things will turn out all in favor of the DJP or rather against it.

The PPD [by reporter Yi Ko-san] In Fear of Public Opinion

The PPD has gone on an all-out offensive.

As public security authorities, without changing their mind about investigating party President Kim Tae-chung, spread word about the personal letter he sent to the North, and finally served a warrant to arrest him, the PPD decided that it could afford no further retreats and began to look for an opportunity to go on a counterattack to reverse the situation.

Kim Tae-chung, who left on a visit to the flood-stricken area in South Cholla Province, heard the news of the warrant issued against him on the radio in his car en route to Changsong. He said nothing at all about it until he arrived in Kwangju; only after dinner at the Grand Hotel where he stayed, did Kim and the accompanying PPD assemblymen begin a late-night strategy session. They worked until past 0100 analyzing contents of the official request for the issuance of the warrant sent by facsimile from Seoul.

Altogether, 10-points of suspicion were listed in the warrant, including: whether or not Kim Tae-chung intervened over the party endorsement for So's election; his ambiguous attitude at the time of the Rev Mun Ik-hwan's North Korea visit; the possibility of a message having been delivered to the North and of financial support, Kim's attitude relating to the Pyongyang festival [the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students]; whether or not So operated within the PPD by order of Ho Tam; reasons why he had So Kyong-won, a nonspecialist on diplomatic affairs, accompany him during his European tour this year; whether or not Kim came to have knowledge of the So case after Yi Kil-chae, chairman of the party External Cooperation Committee, had heard about So's secret visit to North Korea during the February European tour; allegations that So remarked to Pang Che-myong that he had reported to party President Kim on his visit to North Korea; and the possibility of the PPD leadership having known about So's behavior for some time in view of the fact that former floor leader Kim Won-ki blocked So's planned overseas trip in May of this year.

After the strategy session, Kim Tae-chung told a news conference the next morning that "now that fabrications and plots of public security authorities have been unveiled to the nation by their request for the warrant, I will, once I have been summoned, make my position clear and prove that NSP investigations are all fabrications." "Since the warrant has been issued, I will not resist it when it is executed," he said.

"In the future, we will mobilize all nonviolent, peaceful means available to frustrate plots for the establishment of another Fifth Republic, and to achieve democracy and to finally rid ourselves of the evils of the Fifth Republic," he said. Regarding the possibility of bargaining for a compromise with the government and the ruling party, he tersely said that it is not necessary.

A source close to the PPD leader disclosed that at the strategy session, after studying the list of charges, Kim Tae-chung was fully confident that he could prove them to be false and decided to "go at it head on and break through." Needless to say, his decision must have been prompted by a realistic thinking that ignoring the warrant itself would mean discrediting the judicial system and making it impossible to gain public support, and further that if he resisted arrest after the warrant has been issued, it could very well cause misgivings that "there may be something questionable and that is why he behaves like that."

It is observed, however, that behind this development were Kim Tae-chung's practical calculations that he had come under a situation where he could not but change his tactics. At a news conference held on 24 July, he called for a high-level government-opposition meeting, restoration of cooperation arrangements among the three opposition parties, and convening of an extraordinary National Assembly session to find a way out of the rule by public security power. His call, however, drew

only smart-alecky responses from other opposition parties, not to mention the ruling party. To make it worse, he was struck with the personal-letter-to-the-North allegation and the pressure from investigative authorities continued to increase. In addition, a new "public security team," further strengthened through a cabinet reshuffle, reaffirmed its tough policy based on coordinated teamwork. In view of this trend, the PPD apparently felt that it could no longer be dragged on by the flow, that the time has come to burn its bridges behind it.

Thus, PPD leaders are now meeting daily to explore ways and means to cope with the crisis, with "the PPD Central Struggle Committee to Check the Rule by Public Security Power and Recover Democratic Government" (chairman: party Vice President Choe Yong-kun), formed after the circulation of the personal letter rumor, in the center.

The PPD first issued a "statement on the arrest warrant for party President Kim Tae-chung" on 29 July, then distributed documents refuting the warrant to the press, setting in motion its public relations operations nationwide. In those documents, the party referred to the message allegedly sent to the North, charging that "NSP had first leaked word to the press to spread the personal-letter-to-the-North rumor, then the NSP first deputy director officially denied it. This time, it alleges that there is the suspicion of a message having been sent to the North. This shows that there is no consistency in the allegations," and that "on grounds of those fabrications, public security authorities are defaming our party and its president." Also, touching on the question of whether or not Kim Tae-chung had the knowledge of So's smuggling, the party asserts that "Yi Kil-chae, chairman of the party External Cooperation Committee, in an interview with a lawyer clearly stated that he had let no one know about it." The distributed documents went on to rebut the 10-point suspicions point by point.

Line Change Inevitable If Coming Election Lost

At the party level, all PPD regional chapters on 29 July staged a sit-in which had been prescheduled but was delayed by the flood disaster. On 5 August, the PPD held a large-scale mass rally in the Boramae Park in Tongjaku, Seoul, which also served as a "demonstration" of Kim Tae-chung's influence among the masses. In addition, the party is studying a variety of other means of protest which will continue for the duration of the arrest and questioning of Kim Tae-chung, including hunger strikes by its assemblymen, party executives and members, demonstrations in front of the NSP building, and a sit-in in the National Assembly.

The change in PPD tactics reflects an extension of the party position that the So case is an individual case confined to Representative So Kyong-won alone and, therefore, all the additional inquiries for Kim Tae-chung and the PPD constitute political repression." The PPD seems to have had another factor in mind, the upcoming reelection in Yongdungpo B-District. The change could

be interpreted as based on the party's election strategy—that is, rather than again repeating the often-repeated call for the continuation of the three-opposition party cooperation arrangements, which in fact is tantamount to "begging" the RDP and NDRP for their support, the PPD, by going it alone, could better impress on voters its position as "the sole, unequivocally committed opposition party" should the other two opposition parties continue to refuse to cooperate.

As for the PPD, the reelection scheduled for 18 August in Yongdungpo B- District has a greater meaning than an opportunity for gaining another seat. In a way it means the people's judgement concerning the So case. It is a fact that therefore, it is feeling greater psychological pressure that it must win at any cost than it ever did in past elections.

If it is heavily defeated in this election, the PPD, which has been fostering those dissident factions that joined the party, will grow more vulnerable to pressures within and without for a change in the party line, and to the ruling circle and some opposition factions' cry for political realignment. Furthermore, its war cry accusing the present government of perpetrating rule by public security power and of avoiding the resolution of the Fifth Republic problems and democratization issues would suffer heavily, with serious damage to the political power of the PPD.

On the other hand, PPD officials apparently feel that if they win despite the damage from the So case and suspicions against Kim Tae-chung, it will lead to recovery of its political prestige. Therefore, as far as the PPD is concerned, it is imperative that the Yongdungpo B-District election lead to victory, and thus to recovery of both the party image and political influence that suffered setbacks because of the So case.

However, how the official investigation of Kim Tae-chung will wind up remains a question allowing no hasty conclusion at this moment, and this poses an immediate problem to Kim Tae-chung himself and the PPD. The NSP reportedly has prepared some 260 questions, not just 10 as listed in the arrest warrant, for use in the questioning of Kim Tae-chung. Therefore, one cannot totally deny the possibility of NSP officials going beyond a "witness level" investigation and bringing out a "secret weapon" to surprise "attack" Kim Tae-chung. In that case, it can be anticipated that the blow to Kim will be unexpectedly heavy and will have a serious adverse impact on the image of the PPD as well as on the upcoming election.

On the other hand, there is the likelihood that if Kim Tae-chung should come off neat and clean from the charges against him, and if political negotiations should reopen smoothly between the ruling and opposition parties after that, the PPD will be able to emerge finally from the quagmire of the So case.

The RDP [by reporter Hong Chun-ho] Relationship With PPD To Determine Future

It can be said that of the four parties, the political upheaval that has reached a peak with the So case has made the RDP's position most difficult. While the DJP and PPD are directly involved in the case, so to speak, and the NDRP, an originally conservative party, has no problem finding a suitable position for itself, the RDP finds itself in a situation where it has to strictly stick to a "third-party" position.

The RDP's realistic perception of the situation is that the upheaval knowingly or unknowingly has clearly divided the political domain and set the stage for a showdown between the DJP and NDRP, on one side, and the PPD on the other. Then, on which side should the RDP stand in this confrontation? This must be the most important political choice for the RDP to make.

When viewed from the past concept of relationship between the ruling and opposition parties, one may say that the RDP should stand closer to the PPD. Inasmuch as the protraction of the current political situation brought on by public security incidents will eventually be to the advantage of the ruling circle, the RDP should naturally take a position closer to the PPD, at least for the sake of putting a brake on the ruling party, even though the PPD is a rival opposition party.

However, the problem is with the peculiarity of the So case, which is not a simple political issue but is under investigation as an "assemblyman spy case" connected directly with the political system of our country. To assume a position friendly to the PPD in the case would in effect mean requiring the RDP itself to readjust its own fundamental political stance concerning the nation's political system.

So, it should indeed make things easier for the RDP if it could simply get closer to the side of the DJP and NDRP, but this can hardly be considered a simple matter either. The reason is that if the So case had been a one-time affair having erupted out of the blue, the RDP could perhaps get by treating it as an exceptional case and stating its position accordingly; however, besides the So case, there have also been a series of other cases—the secret trips to the North by the Rev Mun Ik-hwan and Miss Yim Su-kyong, and Father Mun Kyu-hyon, sent to the North by the Catholic Chongui Kuhyon Sa Foundation, one after another—to create the political situation and escalate it into a great social turmoil. It is unavoidable that public security cases affect domestic politics either directly or indirectly; whatever position the RDP may take on them, the result will have an important bearing on its future domestic political management.

Furthermore, the So case is a matter of life or death for the PPD, an "allied party" as it is commonly called and one of the pillars of cooperation of the opposition circle. How the RDP will shape its relationship with the PPD in

that situation is a question linked directly to domestic political domains, the RDP's future status and party line.

For more than a month after the So case came to light the RDP only responded in general terms, otherwise continuing to keep mum. It can be said that this fact proves that the RDP's view concerning the case is much more complex and delicate.

In party President Kim Yong-sam's press interview on 1 August, the RDP broke its silence and officially clarified the party position concerning pending issues. The prevailing observation was that the interview was not done to present a straightforward clarification of the RDP position. Nevertheless, it gave some hints at a few options the party has in determining its position under the difficult circumstance. For this reason, it deserves an analytic review.

Noteworthy in the Kim Yong-sam interview was that while calling for a display of political power to break through the current political situation dominated by public security power, he did not raise any basic objection to the general setup of this security-dominated situation. This part of the interview can be interpreted as suggesting that in the main, he approves of its appropriateness in the current political situation. Also, in reference to the question of a summons for Kim Tae-chung, a key political issue, Kim Yong-sam showed a very cold attitude toward the PPD by expressing regret on the one hand, but stressing the need for thorough investigations into the So case on the other.

This posture on the part of Kim Yong-sam is noteworthy because it seemingly suggests that even if a heavy political blow to the PPD should mean curtailment of the overall power base of the opposition circle, and result in some changes in domestic political alignments, he is prepared to accept it.

"Clear-Cut Position" on Political System Issue

In this connection, an RDP source said that "as far as the issue of the political system is concerned, we must take a clear-cut position. This is the firm policy of our party. We are opposed to politicizing public security issues," he added, strongly suggesting that the RDP will handle the public security situation and the political situation separately from each other. RDP President Kim Yong-sam also declared that "in cases like Representative So's, we cannot cooperate with any party."

This raises an interesting question: Where will the RDP try to lead the situation after more or less turning its back on the PPD, its allied party? To answer the question, it is necessary to examine the RDP's position concerning such issues as the resolving of the Fifth Republic scandal, democratic reforms, cooperation system of the opposition circles, and realignment of the political world.

Regarding the resolution of the Fifth Republic scandal and democratic reforms, Kim Yong-sam basically takes

the position that the existing accord of the three opposition party presidents should be honored, and that the cooperation arrangements of the opposition circle should also continue. His philosophy is that the RDP and PPD should take the same position on these issues and even draw the NDRP, which shifted to a posture of flexibility, into their ranks, although the RDP cannot help the PPD with the So case. In connection with the Fifth Republic scandals, in particular, he reaffirmed his fundamental position that those who held key posts in the Fifth Republic should resign from public life. He also disclosed his view that regardless of public security cases under investigation, work should continue for revising or repealing the National Security Law, the NSP Law, etc. It should be noted, however, that regarding those issues on which Kim Yong-sam called for the continuation of the opposition's cooperation, the NDRP has already backed away to a position similar to the DJP's, and the RDP remains unable to come up with a plan for regrouping the broken ranks.

At any rate, on issues other than the above-mentioned, Kim Yong-sam stopped short of stressing in earnest the need for a system of cooperation among opposition forces. On the contrary, he said that "we will pursue an independent line depending on the nature of each political or policy issue," suggesting that the RDP will refuse to remain bound by the cooperation framework once the Fifth Republic case has been settled.

This is an important facet of Kim Yong-sam, indicating that he is working on a new blueprint for politics in the future, which is a factor fanning curiosity over where he stands with regard to political realignment.

However, he has so far said nothing on this topic at all.

Despite the fact that the DJP and NDRP have been calling for revision of the Constitution to realize a cabinet-responsible system, and the PPD has also made clear that it will go along with the revision to a certain extent, nothing has been heard from the RDP on this point. Although rumors circulating have it that the RDP might prefer a third plan such as the presidential election by a direct popular vote, including a runoff, there is no way of reading Kim Yong-sam's mind.

After all, the current political situation symbolized by the So case is pressing the RDP to redefine its position and seek change in political order, and the RDP itself is feeling the pressure. However, it is felt that the RDP is not yet ready with a definite answer. There are other factors, too, responsible for the ambiguity in its attitude, including subtle infighting over the party line. So, it will be a considerably long time before all the aspects of the RDP's policy come to light.

The NDRP [by reporter Sim Yang-sop] Confirms Differences With PPD, RDP

The attitude shown by the NDRP under the so-called public security-dominated political situation was extremely interesting.

Rather than perceiving it as an abnormal development and trying to find a way out, the NDRP has been using the situation as an important opportunity to strengthen its political base.

The reason the NDRP has been thinking and acting that way is that the trends of public opinion have boosted its self-confidence. Its judgement is that public opinion is rapidly becoming more conservative in the wake of the So case and a series of other secret visits to North Korea before that by the Rev Mun Ik-hwan, Yim Su-kyong and Mun Kyu-hyon.

By manifesting its conservative line even more clearly in tune with this "reversion to conservatism" of public opinion, the NDRP is attempting, on a short-term basis, to widen its support base and, on a long-term plan, to prepare for taking the initiative in a realignment of the political world—into a two-party system, conservative and reformist—which is likely to take place in the near future.

Needless to say, NDRP President Kim Chong-pil had referred, now and then, to the need for a reshuffle of the political world even before the So case. In doing so, however, each time he put qualifications that "the time is not yet ripe for it," suggesting that such a realignment was under discussion only as a matter of general interest.

The change in the stance of party President Kim Chong-pil first came with the Mun Ik-hwan case. He drew attention by announcing more specific realignment plans at a rally in Puyo, South Chungchong Province, his constituency, on 11 June, when aftershocks from the Mun case had largely subsided. He began his speech by saying that "the colors of the political parties have mostly come out now." He further noted: "A realignment of the political world can be achieved only by parties with the same color getting together and it will take place in conjunction with the issue of Constitutional revision for the cabinet system." He pointed out that "the NDRP has confirmed its differences with the PPD and RDP in various fields including the issue of revision or abrogation of evil Fifth Republic laws and the reunification issue"; he went on to make bluntly "pro-Establishment" remarks such as that the NDRP opposes any revision or abrogation of the National Security Law.

For the NDRP, the problem was the unfinished task—that is, the issues of resolving the problems that are the outgrowth of the Fifth Republic and the Kwangju incident. Without resolution of these problems, it would be difficult to find a way out of the conventional democracy versus antidemocracy framework and, as a result, it would be very likely that political realignment would also end in a mere gesture. For the party, the Fifth Republic and Kwangju cases were, in short, a "stumbling block" on the way to the political world's realignment.

On 17 June, Kim Chong-pil left on a 22-day tour of the United States, Canada and Japan to meet political leaders of these countries. It was while he was on this trip that the So case was made public.

It was same with the case of Miss Yim Su-kyong, a student of the University of Foreign Languages, who made her secret visit to North Korea as representative of Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives]. The two incidents plunged the whole nation into a "public security-dominated political situation" overnight, causing another major change in the position of the NDRP and Kim Chong-pil, its president.

At the very first press conference on 8 July following his return from the trip, Kim Chong-pil said that "the Fifth Republic case and the So case should be handled definitely as separate cases," exhibiting his "resolute" stand denying any political accommodation for the So case.

The outcome of the talks held between No Tae-u and Kim Chong-pil on 10 July was even more shocking.

At this meeting, Kim Chong-pil rehashed his known position that the So case should be dealt with strictly by the existing law, and agreed with President No Tae-u on the need for the political world's realignment. Even more noteworthy was the fact that Kim Chong-pil promised to work together with the government and the ruling party to remove leftist, procommunist forces, and that the two agreed to work for an early settlement on the Fifth Republic and Kwangju incident cases on the condition of drawing concessions from the opposition camp.

Signs of Collapse of Opposition's Cooperation

The fact that Kim Chong-pil at the meeting made clear his position favoring resolute action against the spread of leftist, violent factions and their challenge against the institutions of freedom and democracy, directly explains how the NDRP has been readjusting its party color since the Mun Ik-hwan case. In particular, after an NSP interim report on its investigations into the So case revealed Representative So's "espionage activities," Kim Chong-pil issued a strong warning to PPD-led political factions, calling the case the "gravest of all grave cases."

Also, after Kim Chong-pil opposed revision or abrogation of the National Security Law in his Puyo speech, the NDRP at a meeting of the National Assembly ad hoc committee on national reunification supported an RDP motion for postponing a public hearing. At the same time, the NDRP called the National Assembly Committee on Education and Information into session to pursue leaks by Representative Pak Sok-mu of parliamentary investigative material, and to reaffirm the party position against recognizing the teachers union.

The reason the NDRP increased its propensity to conservatism in the wake of the So case is that in the handling of the Fifth Republic and Kwangju incident cases, it shifted to a position that those cases should be disposed of as rapidly as possible even if it meant a compromise with the government and the ruling party as the best possible resolution. Kim Chong-pil not only changed the position of his party on these cases, but also volunteered to promote separate contacts with Kim

Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam to obtain concessions from the PPD and RDP respectively. Needless to say, he was not very successful as the PPD flatly refused to cooperate and the RDP also reacted negatively as the pace of the political situation quickened. The RDP pretext was that "this is not yet the time for that." Nevertheless, Kim Chong-pil declared repeatedly, "No matter who says what, I will do what I think I should do before retiring from politics," making it clear that there is absolutely no change in his plan for separate talks with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam respectively.

The biggest change that occurred when the NDRP, unlike the PPD and RDP, shifted to a more compromising attitude concerning the Fifth Republic case was the foreboding that the system of cooperation of the three opposition parties was disintegrating. The system had been kept alive by the problems coming out of the Fifth Republic that served as the "cord" to bind the three opposition parties together, and now the NDRP was refusing to hang on to it. This meant an end to the era of "cooperation of the opposition."

In the past, clarifying his position on this point on a number of occasions, Kim Chong-pil said that "in cases like that of Representative So, which shakes the foundation of our country, there can be no cooperation" with other opposition parties, and that "the cooperation by opposition parties should be a reaction to any inappropriateness committed by the government and the ruling party, and should not be unconditional in all cases." He even attacked the PPD and RDP recently by saying that "some parties are still attempting to use politics to promote their selfish party interests."

Judging from these and other remarks by party President Kim Chong-pil, it appears that the NDRP has made up its mind to go ahead and act according to its "conviction," regardless of accusations by other opposition parties that the NDRP's conduct is "unbecoming to an opposition party." The remark by Kim Chong-pil that "opposition parties for the sake of opposition are no longer necessary at a time when we are about to take a big leap forward to join the ranks of advanced industrial nations" backs up this observation.

What does the NDRP seek through this change in its stance? It has never unveiled its "true intention." Likewise, while saying that it will play a leading role to bring about a realignment in the political world, the party keeps mum on any specific course of action.

There is an observation circulating among political-interest circles that by "posing as a leader of the conservatives" and promoting a realignment of the political world, Kim Chong-pil is attempting to be part of the next-term governmental power. In this connection, it is said that the NDRP, in its strategy for local assembly elections to be held next year, is focusing on the "reversion-to-conservatism trend" of public opinion and, at the same time, is going to put up a fight for redistricting into a major constituency system—its pet project—or a

one-to-three representatives constituency as supported by the DJP, when amendments to the National Assembly Election Law are considered at this year's regular session of the Assembly.

It is to achieve that long-term goal that the NDRP is taking advantage of the current security-dominated political situation and making positive use of it.

Former North General Confirms North Started War

Kim Il-song Ordered Invasion

*SK0909081989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT
9 Sep 89*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 (YONHAP)—A former senior general in the North Korean Army has publicly confirmed for the first time what most of the world already knows, the Korean war began when "Kim Il-song ordered the invasion of the South."

Yi Sang-cho, 74, a top North Korean military officer when war broke out, said Saturday, "I can testify specifically to the situation and to the easy fall of Seoul, South Korea's capital, in the early stage of the war, which proves the North launched a pre-emptive strike."

Yi, now in Seoul to meet a 44-year-old sister he has never seen and to visit his birthplace, was North Korea's deputy joint chief of staff during the Korean War (1950-53) and Pyongyang's chief delegate to the armistice talks to end the three-year war.

The three-star general was North Korean ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1957 to 1960, but fled to the Soviet Union in 1961 in defiance of a recall, apparently to purge him in connection with anti-Kim activities underway at home by a military group Yi belonged to.

"The situation at that time was perceived best by the soldiers deployed at the front line and the question of which side started the war was clear by the location of the soldiers and the number of soldiers," Yi said. "It is beyond question that Kim Il-song attacked first."

Yi arrived in Seoul on Sept. 2 from the Soviet city of Minsk, where he has lived since defecting, to meet his cousins and other relatives as well as his half-sister, who invited him.

"Though I was far away from my fatherland, my soul was always hovering over Korea," Yi said emotionally.

Yi met with Minister for Political Affairs Pak Chol-on on Saturday to exchange views on a wide range of matters, including South Korean-Soviet relations.

He will formally have a news conference on Tuesday to talk about his days in North Korea and the Soviet Union before he returns to Minsk.

Yi had sought the homecoming as relations between Seoul and Moscow have been improving despite the lack of diplomatic ties.

At the age of 15, Yi went to Manchuria, now Northeast China, to join the fight against the Japanese occupation along with Chinese Communists and joined North Korea's People's Army.

He has eight cousins and other relatives in Pusan besides his half-sister.

North Korea has never acknowledged that it started the war and there are some dissidents in South Korea that have the same opinion.

North Leader 'Distorted' History

*SK1209102189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0844 GMT
12 Sep 89*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 (YONHAP)—A former top-ranking officer in the North Korean military said Tuesday that Kim Il-song has distorted and glossed over history, charging that the North's absolute leader started the Korean war.

Yi Sang-cho, 74, deputy army chief of staff at the time of the war, said: "It is evident the tragic war was brought about by North Korea's invasion of the South and soldiers deployed at frontline knew it better than anyone else and the situation before and after the war also proves it.

"Kim Il-song has distorted and glossed over substantial historical facts in history textbooks in North Korea and I will make efforts to correct the concocted statements by writing an autobiography."

The former North Korean ambassador to Moscow, who defected to the Soviet Union in 1961, made the remarks in a news conference called during his first visit to South Korea in nearly 60 years from the Soviet city of Minsk, where he has lived since receiving asylum.

Yi, North Korean chief delegate to the Military Armistice Commission to supervise the truce, also said, "I am deeply impressed by the prosperity of the fatherland and the superb goods displayed in Seoul's department stores testifies to the economic growth of South Korea."

Touching on Seoul-Moscow relations, he predicted a bright future for South Korean-Soviet economic cooperation through joint ventures and said, "The Seoul Olympics last year gave a good impression of Korea to Soviet visitors. Korean merchandise, if it is displayed in Soviet department stores, will be sold out in a few days."

Despite his praise of South Korea's prosperity, Yi said his longing for peace and equality led him to become a Communist and his faith in Marxism will remain to the end of his life.

He moved to China's northeast region of Manchuria at the age of 15 from Pusan, a Southeast Korean port, to join Chinese and Korean guerrillas fighting the occupying Japanese army.

Yi has lived on a pension from the Soviet government since he retired as a researcher at the White Russian Philosophy Institute in Minsk.

He said Kim Il-song did fight against the Japanese and was in the "Bochonbo battle," but said Kim only had 20 to 180 fighters and has exaggerated and fabricated his war record.

"One day, at the directive of the party, I searched for Kim and found he had abandoned his position. The publicity that Kim took part in more than 100,000 battles is nonsense and utterly illogical," Yi said.

Yi described North Korean society as a military barracks controlled by Kim and his son, Kim Chong-il, and said the Communist Party was their armed "division."

He was unsure of reunification of the Korean peninsula in the near future and said, "Both sides should give legal protection to ideas that differ from the views of the majority in society."

He said a neutral nation with local autonomy was his vision of a unified Korea.

Yi's involvement in an anti-Kim movement in the late 1950s resulted in his recall to Pyongyang from Moscow, but instead he sought political asylum in the Soviet Union. Some of his family members were executed without trial after his defection.

He denounced Kim's philosophy of chuche or self-reliance as nowhere near to "true socialism," saying North Korean people are in a state of hypnosis and they have to be given permission to visit relatives in other areas and should say thanks to Kim before meals.

"Wherever there is oppression, there is protest. The day will surely come when North Korean people speak out freely and rise against Kim," he added.

Cambodia

Troops Said To Continue Fighting in Cardamomes

BK1009111889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1104 GMT 12 Aug 89

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Cardamomes, Cambodia, Sept 10 (AFP)—Vietnamese troops are fighting Khmer Rouge guerrillas here in their Cardamomes hills bastion just days ahead of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, Cambodian and Vietnamese military sources said.

All the troops, who belong to the 339th Infantry Division, will be repatriated before September 27 "in accordance with the scheduled withdrawal plan," the sources said.

The fighting is aimed at preventing elements of the Khmer Rouge's 5th and 36th Divisions from taking control of Route 56 which traverses the Cardamomes from the north to the southwest of Pursat Province, the sources said.

They were speaking a few kilometers (miles) away from the fighting, where artillery exchanges of several hours' duration could be heard in recent days.

"The fighting began Monday and has not been limited to mortar firing. The troops have made contact with the enemy," said Lieutenant SONY, 30, who commands a battalion of the regional Cambodian Army based in Leach, a small forest town at the foot of the Cardamomes.

Provincial officials said Khmer Rouge guerrillas in the area were under the direct command of Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader of Cambodia in 1975-79, and had recently been reinforced by elements led by Ta Mok who came from northwestern Cambodia via Thailand.

Ta Mok, a loyal Pol Pot lieutenant, has headed a sizeable underground base north of the ruined temples of Angkor in recent years and was the main architect of the bloody purges of the Khmer Rouge regime overthrown by the Vietnamese Army in January 1979.

Western journalists who arrived here recently from Bangkok were told by Thai military sources about this Khmer Rouge contingent, which is staying southwest of Pursat Province near the southeastern Thai province of Trat.

Kang Hean, vice president of Pursat's People's Committee, said the unit "forebodes major offensives after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops."

Despite the fighting, "Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn as planned before September 27 and most of the soldiers have been evacuated," said Commander Loc of the Ninth Vietnamese Infantry Battalion still stationed on Route 56.

Hanoi and Phnom Penh have said that all the Vietnamese troops still in Cambodia will be pulled out before

this date after more than 10 years fighting the armed Cambodian resistance of which the Khmer Rouge is the main military force.

"The Khmer Rouge is infiltrating in small groups from Thailand and is preparing for an offensive in the southwest of the province after the departure of the Vietnamese. That is why they are trying to cut off the route," Cmdr. Loc said. Route 56, a track of dark-red laterite rutted by rain and military convoys, "has been totally mined, and ambushes there are frequent," said Commander Van Yoeun, who heads the Cambodian camp closest to the combat zone, about 30 kilometers (18 miles) from Leach.

A row of Cambodian and Vietnamese military camps has defended against repeated threats to the road, which is among the few access routes to the Cardamomes, a range whose highest peaks are no more than 1,700 meters (5,600 feet) high. The handful of impoverished people who live in the Cardamomes river valley seem indifferent to the fighting.

Surrounding the few more or less abandoned roads is solid vegetation, the domain of snakes and Cambodia's last remaining tigers. But the hills' malaria-infested slopes have provided safe and impregnable refuge for the Khmer Rouge hiding here for the last decade. Only local ethnic minorities such as the Por can be seen periodically, hunting or gathering wood.

Nguon Nhel Speech Marks SRV National Day

BK0309091589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Speech By Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee, at Phnom Penh meeting organized by the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense and the Phnom Penh People's Committee to mark the 44th anniversary of the August revolution and the SRV National Day on 2 September—recorded]

[Text] We are gathering here on this auspicious day in a joyous and [words indistinct] and the 2 September National Day, the founding day of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam [DRV].

On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, government, front, and Cambodian people throughout the country, I would like to extend most sincere feelings of fraternal friendship, warmest congratulations, and best wishes to the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, government, Army, and fraternal people of Vietnam, who are happily, proudly, and confidently recalling their correct struggle to defend their independence and build a new socialist regime.

Dear comrades and friends, the August revolution and the birth of the DRV on 2 September 1945 were glorious

victories of the Vietnamese people. They ushered in a new era that created favorable conditions for the Cambodian and Lao peoples to win successive victories one after another in their revolutionary struggle from 1945 to date. Those were the victories of the correct revolutionary line of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP], founded and led by respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, and a great victory of Marxism and Leninism.

Over the past 44 years, the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the CPV—which is now led by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh—displaying their traditional patriotism and solidarity, have struggled valiantly, surmounted countless obstacles and difficulties in implementing the resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress, and won successive victories in national construction and defense. The victories have brought new changes to the nation, particularly the victories in the past 3 years following the Sixth CPV Congress, thus improving the material and moral life of the fraternal Vietnamese people and firmly strengthening the gradual advance of all socialist undertakings. This is a significant contribution to enhancing the SRV's prestige in the international arena and an immense contribution to strengthening the stance and enhancing the revolutionary power of the three Indochinese countries [words indistinct] socialist community with the Soviet Union as the firm prop.

The victories have caused a great impact on the world's revolution, thus positively contributing to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in Southeast Asia and elsewhere the world over. The party, government, and people of Cambodia profoundly acclaim and highly value all these glorious victories and always regard them as their own.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian party, government, and people, we express our full support for the good-willed stance and proposals of the SRV in the search for a solution to all conflicts through peaceful means. We are ready to make all kinds of sacrifices in all circumstances in struggling, shoulder-to-shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese people, for the common cause of the two countries, as well as of the three fraternal countries of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

Dear comrades and friends, it is known to all of us that the Cambodian people, under the correct leadership of the KPRP headed by Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin, have overcome all obstacles and difficulties left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot clique and numerous, major tests and trials, and won brilliant victories in the cause of defending, building, and strengthening the revolutionary power, thus making a great step forward in the economic, cultural, and social development.

The revival of the Cambodian people from the genocidal Pol Pot regime was attributable to the all-round support and assistance from the socialist and progressive countries across the world, first of all from fraternal Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union, in which the contribution

made by the Vietnamese Army volunteers and civilian experts is of the greatest significance.

This firm progress is an affirmation of the irreversibility of the Cambodian situation and the pride of the three Indochinese peoples and other peace- and justice-loving peoples worldwide. It also influences the regional and international situation which is developing toward detente.

The Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos joint statement issued on 5 April 1989 on the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia by the end of September is evidence of the ever-growing strength of the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces in taking over the responsibility for the national defense tasks from their comrades in arms and the SRV's resolute respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the state of Cambodia.

Moreover, the recent declaration on the state of Cambodia's permanent neutrality, which has enjoyed strong support from public opinion throughout the world, and the aforementioned noble attitude have greatly contributed to the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem in the interests of peace and stability in the region.

The results of JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meetings] and the meetings between Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk still remain the important basis for the search for a reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem. However, the path to a solution is still fraught with difficulties and obstacles because a number of countries and the Cambodian opposition coalition take impractical views detrimental to the common trend in an attempt to legalize the genocidal Pol Pot regime and to avoid the discussion on measures to prevent the Pol Pot regime from returning to power and the outbreak of a civil war to be started by Pol Pot—an important and most urgent key issue for the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

In the face of such a situation, the party, government and people of Cambodia will continue to carry out their flexible line of national reconciliation and heighten the banner of independence, neutrality, peace, freedom, and democracy. Dear comrades and friends, on this occasion, we would like to express most sincere and deepest gratitude to the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos who have shared weal and woe with us in the same trench. We thank the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as the progressive peoples across the world for their sympathy and support for the Cambodian people's just struggle.

We also express our profound gratitude for all efforts and initiatives made by the fraternal countries, all friends near and far, and all the organizations to speed up the negotiations toward quickly reaching a solution to the Cambodian problem in contribution to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Cambodian party, government, and people throughout the country, I would like to express most profound gratitude to the CPV and the Vietnamese Government and people who, through their noble spirit of proletarian internationalism, have given support and assistance to the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

National Day, Assistance Viewed

BK0409093889 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Station editorial: "2 September—The Day of Great Victory for the Vietnamese People"]

[Text] This year, the Cambodian party, government, and people throughout the country are happy to join the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, and people in celebrating the 44th anniversary of the fraternal SRV's independence with feelings full of solidarity, friendship, and sincerity.

Forty-four years ago, after the August revolution became victorious, Vietnam entered a new era of independence, freedom, and socialism, and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam—the first workers-peasants state in Southeast Asia—came into being on 2 September 1945. This was the first time in the history of revolution of the colonial and semicolonial states in which a barely 15-year-old party successfully led the revolution and seized control of the state power over the whole country. Compared to the past 4,000 years of the Vietnamese people's national construction and defense efforts, 44 years are a very short period of time. However, under the leading banner of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], with its wisdom and creative experiences, and under the respected President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people have gone through extremely dangerous difficulties, tests, and trials, and have reached the apex of their history. From slaves who lost mastery of their own country, they became the masters of their own destiny, displayed examples of heroic struggle, ranked themselves among the most advanced nations in the world in fulfilling their duty toward their own motherland, and contributed through sublime sacrifices to the cause of world revolution.

Ever since the new regime was born, the Vietnamese people have had to immediately take up arms and wage struggles against militarily and economically stronger, hostile forces. Through 30 years of such destructive wars, the Vietnamese people clearly displayed their determination to endure all kinds of sacrifice, resolved never to lose their land, never to become slaves, and always to uphold the truth of the times: nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.

At the same time, the Vietnamese people have implemented the excellent teaching of Engels, who said that a nation which wants independence should not confine itself in the tactics of conventional war. Mass strikes and all-out guerrilla warfare constitute the only form that

would permit a small nation to vanquish bigger countries; and thanks to such an arrangement, a not-so-strong army could withstand a much stronger army.

Moreover, not only did the Vietnamese people carry out their sacred mission, that is, to liberate their own nation and firmly defend their beloved motherland, but they also fulfilled their noble obligation. Friends have always said that Vietnam has been on the forefront of widening up the liberated zone for mankind. Regarding our Cambodian motherland alone, over the past 44 years, Vietnam has sent its Army volunteers to assist and cooperate with our people and Armed Forces in defeating the French colonialists, Japanese militarists, and U.S. imperialist aggressors and particularly in toppling the genocidal Pol Pot regime on 7 January 1979. Over the past 4 decades and longer, more than 60 million Vietnamese have resolutely pledged to continue implementing the spirit of the August revolution and fully preserving and defending their nation's independence and freedom, enabling the country to reach a new revolutionary stage in the process of socialist construction and national defense.

From a country with an economy entirely dependent on a backward agriculture and seriously affected by a devastating war which dragged on for decades, the SRV has now undergone a remarkable change of outlook. Implementing the directives of the Sixth CPV Congress, which put forward an economic program from 1986 to 1990—a program to produce consumer goods and exports—the SRV today has built material and social bases throughout the country and, to a great extent, has solved the problem of food availability for the people. Moreover, what is historically remarkable is that the heroic Vietnamese volunteer troops have fulfilled their internationalist obligation in Cambodia and are ready to return to the motherland by the end of September following the genuine growth and maturity of the state of Cambodia, which has ushered in the phase of mastery and self-reliance in the heavy but noble tasks of national defense and reconstruction for our people at this new stage.

The Cambodian people will never forget the invaluable services, models of heroic struggle, and the sentiments of sharing weal and woe with us and of coming out to sincerely help us in a timely manner displayed by the Vietnamese volunteer Army. Every Cambodian vows to emulate the persistent and courageous fighting spirit of the fraternal Vietnamese people, and strive to expand the spirit of self-reliance and self-determination and to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in order to assume responsibility for the cause of defending and building the country. At the same time, the entire Cambodian party, Army, and people pledge to more vigorously heighten the bonds of solidarity and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam, as well as Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos in the cause of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world, and to strive to preserve the freshness and sweetness of this solidarity flower forever.

The Cambodian people wish the fraternal Vietnamese people more and bigger successes in defending and building the socialist Vietnamese motherland along the line drawn up by the Sixth CPV Congress.

Heng Samrin Delegation Visit to SRV Praised

*BK0509091389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Sep 89*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "New Development in the Relations of Solidarity, Friendship, and Cooperation Between Cambodia and Vietnam"—date not given]

[Text] A high-ranking Cambodian party and state delegation, led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the State Council, is paying an official friendly visit to the brotherly Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

This round of visits by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin to the SRV is a significant event, reflecting the new development of the unswerving, special relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries, Cambodia and Vietnam, in this new historic turning point at which the two peoples are conducting a tenacious, highly heroic struggle for the sake of the motherlands' and peoples' interest and peace, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the whole world.

The visit is taking place at the time when all the Vietnamese volunteer troops will be very soon withdrawn from Cambodia in accordance with the spirit of the joint agreement between the Cambodian and Vietnamese Governments.

Ten years ago, responding to the appeal by the Cambodia people who survived the massacre committed by the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the Vietnamese volunteer Army came to carry out their internationalist, proletarian mission on the Cambodian territory, unreservedly sacrificing their flesh and blood to contribute to defending Cambodia's motherland and the lives of its people from the danger and threat posed by the genocidal Pol Pot regime and to rebuilding the country toward prosperity in all fields.

In fact, even though Vietnam itself is still poor and its people are still faced with difficulties, the Vietnamese party, government, and people bear the spirit of internationalist, proletarian solidarity and help their friends by providing effective moral and material support and assistance in order to restore Cambodia's political, socio-economic, educational, health, and other structures and support their gradual success.

The great achievements scored over the past 10 years have created favorable conditions for progress in the country, moving toward a historic new phase of qualitative development in which Cambodia's own forces should entirely assume for themselves the task of

defending the nation and the 7 January gains with the aim of building up our new regime.

Taking this opportunity, through the party and state delegation, which is the sole representative of the entire Cambodian people nationwide, we would like to once again express our profound affection and gratitude to the brotherly Vietnamese party, government, and people for their effective great support and assistance. These good deeds will be recorded in the golden book of Cambodia's history and engraved in the hearts of all Cambodian people.

The agreements on multifaceted cooperation to be signed by the high-ranking party and state leaders of the two countries will reaffirm the unswerving, special, Cambodian-Vietnamese relations.

The Cambodian people throughout the country wholeheartedly welcome the official, friendly visit made by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin to the SRV and would like to wish the comrade general secretary and his delegation immense successes in their historic visit.

Our people are confident that the visit will contribute to further developing and strengthening the special Cambodian-Vietnamese relations, making them invincible forces against all manner of enemies.

Activities To Thank SRV Troops Planned

*BK1209051489 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0415 GMT 12 Sep 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 12—The Secretariat of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee has issued a directive on activities expressing the profound gratitude of the Cambodian people to Vietnamese volunteer troops, especially disabled soldiers and war martyrs, who have saved the Cambodian nation from the genocide perpetrated by the Pol Potists and made considerable services to Cambodia's national defence and rehabilitation.

The directive cites a number of major tasks and activities to be carried out in anticipation of the complete pull-out of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia scheduled for the end of this month. They include:

1. To build a monument portraying heroic Vietnamese Army volunteers who have died for the Cambodian people's revolutionary cause so that the younger and future generations of the Cambodian nation can better understand the pure proletarian internationalism of the Vietnamese people and Army and therefore will do their best to consolidate and develop the special solidarity and friendship between Cambodia and Vietnam and make them ever green and ever lasting.
2. To organize the conferment of Cambodia's "Angkor" and "National Defence" orders on Vietnamese party and state leaders, Vietnamese Army units, and volunteer officers and soldiers who have made outstanding services in their internationalist missions on the land of

Angkor. Cambodia's high distinctions will be also conferred on Vietnamese cities and provinces which have established sisterly ties with Cambodian localities and rendered great assistance to the latter in defence and construction over the past 10 years.

3. To send delegations of the Cambodian party, state and people to pay farewell visits to departing Vietnamese Army units. Cambodian party and state delegations will also visit Vietnam to express deep thanks and gratitude to the Vietnamese party, state, people and Army, especially families of fallen combatants and war invalids in Cambodia.

4. The authorities at all levels must motivate their people and army units to do the following work:

- a. To help and create the most favourable conditions for departing Vietnamese Army units stationed in their localities to repatriate the remains of Vietnamese Army martyrs. Pending the repatriation, graves of Vietnamese fallen combatants must be preserved with great care and respect.
- b. To cooperate with departing Vietnamese Army units stationed in their localities in building roads and bridges, schools and hospitals, and digging fish ponds and water wells... and make them souvenirs of the fine feeling and close solidarity and friendship between the local people and the Vietnamese volunteer Army.

The directive calls on the entire party, people and Army to turn their deep gratitude and fine sentiments toward the Vietnamese volunteer Army into practical deeds, first of all successfully accomplish the above mentioned tasks.

Journal Praises SRV Troops

*BK1109085589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Sep 89*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "The Memorable Feelings of Love, Respect, and Sincerity"]

[Text] This year, our Cambodian party, government, and people have increasingly expressed their deep affection for and remembrance of the departing Vietnamese volunteer Army units which have fulfilled their proletarian, internationalist duties in Cambodia with deepest and most sincere revolutionary spirit. This total repatriation also attests to the goodwill of the Vietnamese party, government, and people and the Cambodian forces' position of strength and of victory and their progress toward assuming full responsibility for national destiny.

In line with the spirit of the agreement reached by the two parties and governments of Cambodia and Vietnam, and with the spirit of the statement of the three Indochinese countries' summit conference held in February 1983, we had so far conducted seven withdrawals of the Vietnamese Army volunteers.

In pursuance of the joint statement dated 5 April 1989 of the governments of the State of Cambodia, SRV, and Lao People's Democratic Republic regarding the total

withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia in September 1989, the government of the state of Cambodia issued a statement on 5 September 1989 announcing the withdrawal of the last batch of Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia, including the commands of the 479, 579, 779, and 979 Fronts; the 302d and 330th Infantry Divisions; units of the 5th Naval Region; the Air Force 901 Regimental Command; and several other regiments, battalions, and auxiliary units—totaling 26,000 men.

This is the manifestation of our goodwill for peace—which is totally contrary to the destructive idea to carry on the bloody war nurtured by the three Cambodian reactionary groups under the instigation of various reactionary powers—and evidence attesting to the correct stance of the two countries in respecting each other's interests, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

It is true that the victories achieved in the past more than 10 years by the Cambodian revolution clearly and irrefutably attest to our position of strength and victory.

In pursuance of the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress, our entire party, Armed Forces, and people have striven to defend and build the motherland, thus winning successive victories. Our current state of being clearly attests to the firm progress made by our Cambodian people's Armed Forces in ensuring security for the motherland and safety for the people.

The lively rebirth of the Cambodian people cannot be separated from the courageous sacrifice of flesh and blood made by the Vietnamese Army volunteers, our comrades-in-arms.

For the past more than 10 years, the Vietnamese Army volunteers in cooperation with the Cambodian people's Armed Forces have struggled to surmount all obstacles in order to turn Cambodia from being a hell on earth into a prosperous motherland that enjoys genuine independence. This is attributable to the fact that the Vietnamese party, government, Army, and fraternal people have continued actively to give both material and moral support and assistance to the Cambodian people.

This mutual assistance has enabled the Cambodian people's Armed Forces to mature and advance rapidly. We have now been able to build up our Armed Forces both quantitatively and qualitatively. Moreover, our Armed Forces have been able to enhance their combat efficiency and quality and can handle firearms most effectively. They have been able to master combat against the enemies on all battlefields, thus winning successive victories.

Simultaneously with the progress of our Cambodian motherland, world public opinion has become well aware of the facts regarding our state of Cambodia, particularly the recent events regarding the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. Through the talks and negotiations held between Comrade Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen and Samdech

Sihanouk in Indonesia and France, the world public has become well aware of our goodwill and of the destructive stance of the opposing Cambodian groups.

Our just and correct stance has driven the enemies into greater chaos. They have been seeking by all tricks to undermine the internal solidarity, break the bonds of Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity, and take advantage of the confusion to build up forces in order to seize supremacy over us.

All of us have clearly determined that the dirty-handed enemies whose claws are stained with the blood of the people are the traitorous Pol Pot-leng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang and the two other reactionary Khmer groups. Our friends with the clean hands who have helped the Cambodian people in their rebirth are the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

The proletarian, internationalist mission of the Vietnamese Army volunteers on Cambodian soil constitutes a priceless task. More than ever, the pure feelings oozing out of the hearts of the Cambodian party, government, Armed Forces, and people are those of boundless gratitude toward the comrades-in-arms in the Vietnamese volunteer Army. The great sacrifices unhesitatingly made at the cost of blood and flesh over the past 10 years by the Vietnamese volunteer troops have brought out the time-honored sentiments of firm solidarity and combat cooperation. At present, this tie of close solidarity has been forged so tight it will last forever.

At the approach of this final withdrawal, our comrades-in-arms have left behind sentiments and examples of heroism that should be respected and emulated. In particular, the 479, 579, 779, and 979 Fronts, the 302d and 330th Divisions, and other units that will soon depart have left behind memories of countless feats of arms for the Cambodian people. Our friends are leaving, but they have left us with strong memories. These unforgettable memories have become a symbol of encouragement and exhortation for the entire Cambodian people's Armed Forces to further sharpen their determination in the struggle to crush the enemies for the sake of perpetuity, firmness, and development of the glorious land of Angkor.

The entire Cambodian party, Armed Forces, and people would like to express deepest gratitude for the lofty sense of sacrifice of the Vietnamese mothers and sisters who sent their sons and husbands to fulfill the precious internationalist obligation in Cambodia in times of danger. The Vietnamese forces' courageous and resolute fighting spirit, determination to smash the enemies, and firm observance of discipline are precious and effective lessons that have been engraved forever in the heart of every Cambodian. All of us would like to express our admiration for you and pledge to always learn from the example of heroism of the comrades-in-arms in the Vietnamese volunteer Army. We pledge to treasure this tie of solidarity forever.

The entire Cambodian party, Armed Forces, and people would like to wish the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer Army successes in all tasks entrusted by their party and people in order to contribute to bringing peace and stability to Indochina as well as to the rest of Southeast Asia.

Governor Says No SRV Troops in Koh Kong

BK0309072489 Bangkok THE NATION in English
3 Sep 89 p 1

[By Naowarat Suksamran]

[Text] Koh Kong, Cambodia—Local Cambodian authorities have denied the Thai military's report that Vietnam has dispatched about 400 troops posing as Cambodians to resettle in this southern coastal province as part of a plan to prolong its occupation of the country.

Koh Kong Governor Rung Phlamkesan told THE NATION in a recent interview that all Vietnamese troops had left the province about a year ago, but he confirmed that there were about 400 Vietnamese, most of them businessmen, in Koh Kong.

"The Vietnamese now living in Koh Kong are here for business and they do not pretend to be Cambodians," Rung said.

The governor pointed out that the existence of the Vietnamese businessmen was not unusual given the fact that Koh Kong is Cambodia's most important commercial port city.

Earlier this week, the Thai military charged that the Vietnamese were part of an occupying force, who had undergone Cambodian language courses specially designed to help them assimilate into Cambodian society. A military spokesman claimed the Vietnamese move was aimed at maintaining its influence over Cambodia after the September 26 troop withdrawal.

Rung said local military forces were prepared to defend the Cambodian seaport against resistance guerrillas after Vietnamese troops leave.

"Koh Kong's military force is self-sufficient and capable of defending the territory," Rung said.

Koh Kong authorities have stepped up security measures, including more frequent coastal patrols, to prevent possible sabotage attempts by the resistance forces.

The governor conceded that there have been sporadic attacks by Khmer Rouge guerrillas against government troops and civilians along the highway linking Phnom Penh-Kompong Som and Koh Kong.

"Most of the insurgents are based along the border area near (Thailand's) Prachin Buri's Aranyaprathet district," he said.

The governor insisted that the transport route linking Koh Kong and the capital city of Phnom Penh is generally safe as authorities intensify crackdown on the insurgents.

But Rung said he doubts that a complete peace resolution among the warring Cambodian factions could be achieved in the near future now that the one-month Paris international conference has ended in a deadlock because of lack of agreement on power-sharing formula in the event of a ceasefire.

Cambodian leaders have expressed concern over a possible outbreak of civil war during the upcoming dry season.

On Cambodian refugees, he said the Phnom Penh government was ready to take back refugees from Thailand who want to return to their home country. All returnees will be given land for resettlement as well as financial and material support until they are able to support themselves.

The government has opened refugee-receiving centres in Battambang, Kompong Som and Siem Reap to process refugees who return under voluntary repatriation programmes.

"As for Koh Kong, we are ready to take back all refugees who want to return because we have plenty of land available," Rung said.

The port city of Koh Kong, located opposite Thailand's Trat province, has a population of about 70,000, half of whom are ethnic Thais.

'New Phase' of Ties With SRV Described

BK1109040189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Sep 89

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "The Brilliant New Phase of the Expansion and Consolidation of the Cambodia-Vietnam Bond of Friendship and Cooperation"—date not given]

[Text] In addition to the pride over the new developmental step in which the state of Cambodia's innate forces from all sectors are taking full responsibility for national defense in place of the heroic Vietnamese Army volunteers who will soon return home, our entire party, Armed Forces, and people are happily welcoming the brilliant success of the just concluded, official, friendship visit paid to the SRV by a high-ranking party-state delegation of the state of Cambodia led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the state of Cambodia.

This visit constitutes an important event which clearly reflects a new step of progress for the bond of harmonious friendship and solidarity and the fraternal cooperation between the two parties, two states, and peoples of

the two countries of Cambodia and Vietnam. It is an event of most profound significance in the political life of our people, to which the regional and international public has paid keen attention.

The joint communique, publicly declared following the end of this visit, is an important document reflecting the sacred essence of the bond of Cambodia-Vietnam friendship and solidarity which constitutes an immense power enabling our people to successfully topple the genocidal Pol Pot regime, thus greatly contributing not only to the rebirth of the state of Cambodia, but also to its all-round progress.

Particularly, the achievements scored lately by our people have led to the total withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia, as well as to the holding of several rounds of negotiations in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem.

As for the recent Paris International Conference, although there were many obstacles caused by the genocidal Pol Pot clique and a number of powers who lack goodwill, the negotiations that took place there still remain an essential factor for the further advance toward reaching a correct and fair solution to the Cambodian problem.

In the joint communique, the Cambodian side expressed its most sincere and deepest gratitude for the valuable support and assistance given by the party, government, and fraternal people of Vietnam and the immense sacrifices made by the heroic combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer Army and Vietnamese experts who, with all their physical and moral efforts, have all along stood shoulder-to-shoulder with the Cambodian people's Armed Forces in the defense and construction of the Cambodian motherland.

The Vietnamese side expressed its total support for the Cambodian people's just cause and the state of Cambodia's correct and goodwilled stance in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. The Vietnamese side solemnly voiced its support and respect for the state of Cambodia's permanent neutrality which was approved and publicized by the Cambodian National Assembly on 20 July.

The two sides also expressed their welcome permeated with great elation and deepest pride for the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam and among the three countries of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and held that this is the most important factor to decide the victory of each country's revolutionary cause.

The two sides voiced their support and welcome for the proposal made by the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 24 July 1989 on building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality, friendship, and cooperation.

At the same time, the two sides expressed similar determination to further strive relentlessly to strengthen and

expand their bonds of solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, to strengthen the tie of friendship and cooperation with India, to normalize relations with China, to broaden relations with the neighboring countries and the ASEAN nations, and to expand relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries, regardless of their social systems, on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equity, and mutual benefits.

Both sides also expressed their solidarity with and vigorous support for the struggle waged by peoples in all countries for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress. They vehemently condemned all the imperialists' counterrevolutionary activities and their interference in other people's internal affairs.

Also in this joint communique, both sides highly appraised the brilliant outcome of the visit to the SRV by the high-ranking, party-state delegation of the state of Cambodia led by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, regarding it as an event marking an important new stage in strengthening and expanding the bond of harmonious friendship and firm cooperation between the two parties, two states, and two peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam.

The Cambodian people joyously welcome the splendid success of Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin's visit to the SRV, through which the Cambodian people could express their genuine sincerity and deepest gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, and people who have always given immense support and valuable assistance to our people in their just struggle.

The splendid outcome of this visit to the SRV paid by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin constitutes another important source of great encouragement to our people and an evidence attesting to the constant growth of the solidarity between our two nations in Indochina—the solidarity which, together with the fraternal Lao people, constitute factors which will determine and ensure the independence and interests of each country, and will determine peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Further Expansion Urged for Role of Front

BK0709045589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Sep 89

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Further Expanding the Role of the Front in Order To Advance Toward Successfully Realizing the Line Chosen by the Cambodian People"—date not given]

[Text] An essential experience that always stays in the consciousness of every Cambodian is that the firm strength of the great national union constitutes the decisive factor for advancing toward successfully realizing all national defense and construction tasks in all

circumstances. Particularly when Cambodia's own Armed Forces must independently assume the responsibility to defend and build the nation and to protect the social achievements in place of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, who will be totally repatriated by the end of September 1989, the role of the front—the symbol of the strength of the great union—becomes an even more significant key to Cambodia's advance in this new stage.

In the past, the front's National Council and front committees at all levels have actively played their role and fulfilled their tasks to publicize, propagate, and disseminate the policies and resolutions of the party and state in line with the guidelines set forth by the front's fourth national congress. This has contributed to encouraging and stimulating the masses to have even greater confidence and trust in the leadership of the party and the new regime, thus splendidly motivating the campaign to implement the national reconciliation policy and drawing international attention to the Cambodian problem, which was formerly ignored.

The masses throughout the country have become even more aware of the strategic schemes of the enemies of all stripes. The masses have always nurtured great hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot regime and the other Cambodian reactionaries, who have carried on their sabotage activities and tried hard to hamper the process of achieving peace for the motherland; the masses have been able to clearly differentiate friends from foes and have understood the complexity of the political and diplomatic struggle.

Prompted by this spirit, the Cambodian people have enhanced the bond of national unity and international solidarity, strengthened their will to fight even more vigorously, broadened their mastery and efficiency for the cause of national defense and construction, and resolutely opposed the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

The second conference of the fourth Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], which has just ended, has highly assessed the immense feats scored by our people and Armed Forces in the 1st half of 1989. For example, we have successfully consolidated our mastery in the national defense tasks along the border and in the interior of the country. Our people have enthusiastically taken part in all national defense and construction movements, such as in building the Armed Forces, strengthening the defense line along the Cambodian-Thai border, attacking the enemies, persuading the misguided to return to their families and the national society, and in building and consolidating villages and communes in order to make them strong and able to advance with a new level of quality and efficiency.

More compatriots living abroad, including various important political figures, have turned their attention toward the motherland, thus enabling our correct and

just movement for national reconciliation and our front's work permeated with the spirit of clemency to achieve splendid results.

At the same time, thanks to our correct and realistic foreign policy, we have linked the advantageous position of our revolution with the common situation of the world's revolutionary movement.

Thanks to our revolution's position of strength and victory on the battlefield inside the country and particularly our realistic goodwill, initiatives, flexible diplomatic policy, and our mastery of the political solution to the Cambodian problem, we have drawn broad support from international public opinion and have caused the tripartite group—particularly the genocidal Pol Pot clique—to become even more isolated and suffer stronger condemnation by the international community.

At each place—that is, at the meetings in Jakarta, the Paris International Conference, and at the recent Phnom Penh international seminar—there were demands that effective measures be taken to eliminate the genocidal Pol Pot clique, prevent it from returning to power in Cambodia, and prevent the genocidal Pol Pot clique and its colleagues from kindling a civil war following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia.

The latest development regarding the Cambodian problem has greatly shaken the tripartite, genocidal Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as well as their international assistance, while enhancing the prestige of the state of Cambodia—the only core force for fighting and opposing the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

However, despite such serious and shameful defeats, the clique has not changed its strategic schemes. It has stubbornly resorted to even more perfidious, barbarous, and criminal schemes to sabotage the people's lives and property and the nation.

In the face of this tense, complex, and resolute all-round struggle in which our Cambodia's innate forces must take full responsibility for all the revolutionary tasks, the role and tasks of the KUFNCD at all levels will become even more immense, heavy, and noble.

This requires all levels of the front to enhance their sense of patriotism, consolidate their unity under the leadership of the party, increase their sense of responsibility for the destinies of the nation and people, and to resolutely strive to realize the national defense and construction tasks in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress, resolutions of the second, national conference of party cadres, and the other resolutions of the party and state.

The most urgent and essential task in this immediate period is the building of our Armed Forces to ensure their sufficient quantity and combat quality. This task requires us to publicize, propagate, disseminate, and implement all the policies and resolutions of the party

and state, particularly the law on national defense duty, and to consolidate the ethics and life-style of cadres. Cadres must not be aloof from the combatants and people, and words and deeds must go side by side. Only by so doing will the front's mass persuasion work be effective.

In this immediate period in which our motherland is experiencing a broad and profound political situation, in addition to the military campaign, our entire party, people, and Armed Forces have clearly grasped the true nature of the tense, complex, resolute, and protracted struggle and particularly the perfidious and dangerous schemes of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the Cambodian reactionaries of all stripes, and their colleagues.

Each of us should sharpen our will to fight; strengthen and broaden our sense of independence and self-reliance and spirit of internationalism; continue to publicize the spirit of internationalist solidarity, particularly the vital significance of the bond of Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity; strengthen and expand solidarity with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the progressive organizations and peoples across the world.

We must pledge to take part in implementing all the national defense and construction tasks, thus enabling our country to progress firmly and bringing genuine independence, peace, and happiness to our motherland and people.

Chea Sim Chairs Ceremony To Arm Militiamen

BK0209141889 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] On the morning of 26 August 1989 in Kandal provincial city, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, of the Front's National Council, and of the Central Recruitment Council, presided over a ceremony to arm the militia company attached to Kandal Province's Office of Information, Culture, and Press.

After arming the militiamen, Comrade Chea Sim acclaimed them and expressed his conviction that all the fraternal militiamen would enhance their will to fight and sense of responsibility for the future of the nation. He noted that the establishment of the office's militia unit totally responded to the essential and urgent requirements of our state of Cambodia's situation, which is turning from the two combined forces' responsibility to a single-force responsibility, that is all of us being responsible for our own destiny. Following the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, we must strive to totally defend our national achievements and people's power, ensure peace and security for the people, and prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to power.

The comrade also spoke on the outcome of the recent meeting between Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk and that of the recent international conference.

condemning the other Cambodian group for stubbornly upholding the obsolete five-point stance in an attempt to conceal the Pol Pot genocidal crimes and to create conditions for the Pol Pot criminals to return to power in order to renew their massacre against our Cambodian people.

Comrade Chea Sim stressed: On our part, we still strive to seek a genuine political solution. Our stance is a reasonable, just, and good-willed stance aiming at seeking peace and happiness for the people. However, all our proposals were rejected by the other side.

On the same occasion, Comrade Chea Sim advised all who were present to make further efforts in carrying out all tasks in order to fulfill our party's strategic goals, that is to be fully responsible for our destiny. Moreover, they must educate and urge the people to grasp the new situation and self-reliance. They must enhance unity among all sectors at all levels—a common factor for successfully carrying out all tasks. The party and state authorities at all levels must mobilize all measures to solve the living conditions for the people by striving to increase the current rainy-season rice production. The authorities and the Armed Forces must link closely with the masses to give them comfort and confidence, thus rendering themselves worthy of being the genuine sons and daughters of the people and the genuine defenders of the people's interests. They must not do anything that [words indistinct]. Moreover, the mass organizations must be responsible for their work, have a clear program for assisting the people, and visit localities in order to give them advice and report on their requirements to the superiors.

To achieve all these tasks, party committees at all levels must create favorable conditions for the mass organizations in all localities to carry out their activities successfully.

Bou Thang Attends 3d Military Region Meeting

*BK0209080589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 1 Sep 89*

[Text] A meeting was recently held to sum up party and political work in the 3d Military Region. Present at the meeting were Comrades Major General Chay Sangyun, party Central Committee member and commander of the 3d Military Region; General Chieng Am, vice chairman of the General Political Department; Lieutenant General Mom Saophoan, vice chairman of the party [as heard] and chairman of the General Political Department of the 3d Military Region; Lieutenant General Mau Chhem, party member and deputy commander of the 3d Military Region; Khim Bo, party Central Committee alternate member and secretary of Takeo Province's Party Committee; (Sorin), vice chairman of Kompong Cham Province's Party Committee; (Vong Saman), Kampot Province's Party Committee member; and other delegates from various departments of the Ministry of National Defense and of the 3d Military

Region as well as many provincial and municipal representatives of the 3d Military Region.

After the opening speech made by Major General Chay Sangyun, the audience listened attentively to the report on party and political work read by Lieutenant General Mom Saophoan. This report highlighted a number of highly rated experiences gained through party work and praised the attention paid by various party members and secretaries as well as the wholehearted assistance and support provided by district and provincial party committees to develop and strengthen the party works.

In fact, party members, youth unions, and core groups, which have been developed through extensive struggle and experiences, as well as principled inspection works, have improved the quantity and quality of their work of expanding and consolidating the party. The report also stressed the second objective [as heard] from now until the end of 1990.

During the 2-day meeting, all members paid attention to reports made by provincial and municipal party secretaries, commanders, and a number of district party secretaries, highlighting experiences of their works to build up the party in the past.

The audience was honored by the presence of General Bou Thang, party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the General Political Department, who also gave some advice to the delegates at the meeting.

On the occasion, Comrade General Bou Thang highly praised the past works performed by all levels of party committees of the 3d Military Region, which constituted good experiences for future implementations.

The comrade also urged all party committees to further enliven the work of developing the party after returning to their localities. Party members, youth unions, and core groups should show themselves as leading models to the people by ridding themselves of all inactive phenomena and striving to upgrade their knowledge to educate one another in order to highly promote their quality and capability as party members, winning the people's hearts and confidence in order to improve the quality and quantity of the work of building up the party. The meeting was concluded in an atmosphere of cordiality and sincerity.

Three Soviet Ships Allegedly Unload Weapons

BK1209015489 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] On 1 September, three Soviet ships—two of which are 10,000-ton capacity and another of 8,000-ton capacity—transported all types of weapons, assorted ammunition, and war materiel to Kompong Som Port to be

forwarded to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Cambodia for use in carrying on their occupation of Cambodia and in massacring the Cambodian people. At present, these weapons, ammunition, and war materiel are being unloaded and transported from Kompong Som Port to Phnom Penh.

This is a sign that clearly shows that Vietnam and the Soviet Union have not withdrawn troops or reduced aid. On the contrary, they have been busily sending more forces, weapons, and ammunition to Cambodia in order to continue the occupation of Cambodia through military means.

Khieu Samphan Remarks on Paris Talks Reported

BK0509025989 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea and chairman of the party of Democratic Kampuchea, said on 1 September that a solution to the Cambodian problem is possible only if the Hanoi Vietnamese and their puppets and lackeys in Phnom Penh show goodwill toward solving their war of aggression in Cambodia.

He added that the Paris International Conference in search of a solution to the Hanoi Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia was not very successful. Therefore, we will let the various Cambodian parties, particularly the Hanoi Vietnamese and their puppets and lackeys in Phnom Penh, consider their positions. He stressed that the talks on solving the Hanoi Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia could progress if there were signs that the Hanoi Vietnamese and their puppets and lackeys in Phnom Penh would accept Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan, an all-round supervision in Cambodia by a UN international control organization, and the establishment of an equal, four-party government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Finally, Khieu Samphan stressed that the Hanoi Vietnamese should be responsible for their act of aggression in Cambodia.

SRV Stance at Paris Conference Criticized

BK1109024389 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Unattributed commentary: "Why Has the Vietnamese Enemy Opposed UN Supervision and Refused To Dissolve the Puppet Regime?"]

[Text] For 1 full month at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, the delegations of various countries attending the conference made an all-out effort to seek ways to end the war of aggression and the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and to restore peace, security, and stability in Cambodia and in this region.

The overwhelming majority of delegations agreed to set up a UN international control mechanism to supervise the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops of all categories and Vietnamese immigrants from Cambodia, and on the formation of an equal four-party provisional government led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

However, the delegations of the Vietnamese and their lackeys repeatedly voiced their strong opposition to these two principles. Why has the Vietnamese enemy opposed UN supervision and the formation of an equal four-party provisional government?

1. Vietnam has opposed UN supervision because it does not intend to really withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia. This means that if Vietnam agrees to let the UN international control mechanism supervise its troop withdrawal from Cambodia, it has to really withdraw its troops, at least those troops in Vietnamese uniforms, from Cambodia.

2. Vietnam has opposed the formation of a four-party provisional government because the formation of this government means that the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh puppet regime must be dissolved. Once the puppet regime is dissolved, all Vietnamese troops, both genuine and disguised, must be withdrawn from Cambodia. Moreover, the more than 1.25 million Vietnamese immigrants whom the Hanoi authorities sent to Cambodia to help the Vietnamese troops control Cambodia must also be withdrawn from Cambodia. They have no (?right) to stay on in Cambodia. This being the case, Vietnam's strategy to annex Cambodia into its Indochinese federation will be in jeopardy.

All these are the causes for Vietnam to oppose the UN supervision and the dissolution of the puppet regime. To be concise, Vietnam still has not abandoned its ambition to annex Cambodia into its Indochinese federation. Once Vietnam abandons this design to annex Cambodia, negotiations to settle the Cambodian problem will be possible. The question of UN international supervision of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and the question regarding the formation of the four-party, provisional government will be settled. The question of the Vietnamese immigrants will also be resolved.

Therefore, the key point is that the world must continue to pressure Vietnam economically, politically, and diplomatically and support the just struggle waged by the Cambodian people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in order to cause more serious difficulties to Vietnam until it agrees to abandon its design to annex Cambodia into its Indochinese federation. Only thus can the negotiation to settle the Cambodian problem be successful.

Indonesia

Role of Nonaligned Movement Summit Viewed

BK030901989 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0634 GMT
3 Sep 89

[By Dadut Priyambodo]

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (OANA/ANTARA)—International relations is today entering a new era marked by accomodative mutual rapprochement between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

It would seem that the U.S.-USSR accommodative rapprochement would affect the world economic situation and international economic relations.

Under today's detente, the advanced countries will be able to focus their attention on solving their national economic problems and enhance economic cooperation among them, particularly in the context of regional economic cooperation.

Movement toward that end is reflected in the current trend of economic regionalism, such as the establishment or merging of 12 West European countries into a single European market in 1992, the establishment of the U.S.-Canada free market as well as cooperation between West and East Europe.

The resulting structural changes in the economies of the advanced countries have led to a global economic imbalance between the advanced and the developing countries or between the North and the South.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has warned of the negative impact on the developing countries caused by the economic regionalism trend.

The stepping up of protectionist measures in the advanced countries against commodities of the developing countries because of the advanced countries' commitment to give priority to their partners in the same region will bring negative impacts on the economic growth of the developing countries.

In addition, the developing countries are at present suffering from the growing burden of external debts, decrease in aid fund flow, and depression in the prices of their commodities.

As an end result, the gap of prosperity between the advanced and the developing countries continues to get wider every day.

Under the present circumstances, the role of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) which had been established to create common prosperity through economic cooperation will become more important.

Through the 9th NAM summit in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from September 4 to 7, 102 countries constituting the NAM will be able to strengthen their position in facing

the advanced countries, especially in international fora and particularly in the multilateral trade negotiation, the Uruguay round.

A positive development in the commodity problem lately is the commencement of the operation of the common fund.

Hopefully, with the operation of the institution, the prices of the commodities of the developing countries on the world market will become stable so that the foreign exchange income of these countries will improve.

Another main issue in relationships between the North (advanced countries) and the South (developing countries) today is the issue of the external debt of the developing countries which has swelled to 1,320 billion U.S. dollars or half of their combined gross national product.

The NAM's struggle concerning the foreign debt was contained in a proposal submitted to the 8th NAM summit in Harare, Zimbabwe in 1986.

The proposal is for the inclusion of the external debt problem (and the problem of development) in the agenda of the 41st General Assembly of the United Nations [UNGA] in 1986 for the purpose of calling special international attention to the problems.

In the 41st UNGA it was recognized that the external debt crisis constitutes one of the main world economic problem and needs to be overcome together by the creditor as well as the debtor nations through an approach based on development and special consideration strategy for each indebted developing country.

It turned out that the efforts exerted by NAM as an organization of the developing countries had produced great impacts on the international community.

Such efforts as applied in the 8th summit in Harare need to be continued in the forthcoming 9th summit in Belgrade.

By that reason, differences still existing among the NAM member countries need to be settled by mutual accommodation in line with the principles of nonalignment, so that the 9th summit could lead to a stronger position in the part of the developing countries, instead of ending only with slogans or high rhetoric that are soon forgotten after the meeting.

Laos

High-Level Military Delegation Leaves for SRV

BK1009045889 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] At 0830 on 10 September, a high-level Lao military delegation headed by Comrade Major General Choummali Sai-gnason, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and first deputy minister of national

defense, left Vientiane on board a special Lao Airways plane for the SRV capital Hanoi for an official friendship visit to that country.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Comrade Major General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the Lao People's Army [LPA] General Political Department, and Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy minister of foreign affairs, along with many comrade high- and medium-ranking LPA officers. Also on hand to see the high-level Lao military delegation off at the airport this morning were Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, together with military attaches of the SRV, the State of Cambodia, and the USSR.

Visit to SRV Hailed

*BK1009071089 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 10 Sep 89*

[Editorial: "Wholeheartedly Hail Official Friendship Visit to SRV by High-Level Lao Military Delegation"]

[Text] In response to an invitation by the SRV National Defense Ministry, at 0830 today, a high-level military delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] led by Comrade Major General Choummali Sai-gnason, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defense, left Vientiane for an official friendship visit to the SRV. The visit is taking place amid an atmosphere in which the two peoples and two Armies of Laos and Vietnam are striving to undergo new economic changes in their respective countries. Our Lao Army and people are deeply elated to note that the special solidarity and long-term and all-round cooperation between the two countries and two Armies of Laos and Vietnam have been promoted, consolidated, and strengthened with each passing day based on the domestic and foreign lines and policies of independence and self-mastery and based on the new, civilized relations—characterized by mutual benefits—of this new era. We would like to salute the official friendship visit to the SRV of our high-level, Lao military delegation on this occasion, and wish the delegation glorious success in the visit.

The two peoples and two Armies of Laos and Vietnam are neighbors with the Truong Son mountain range as the borderline between the two countries. The two countries in general and the two Armies of Laos and Vietnam in particular have established fine, historical relations of friendship in the protracted process of revolution. The two fraternal Armies of Laos and Vietnam, as well as the Armies of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, have always been loyal to the teachings of President Ho Chi Minh, who founded the Indochinese Communist Party in the past or the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], the LPRP, and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] in

the present. The fraternal Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian Armies have always been faithfully loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and have always adhered to the spirit of Laos-Vietnam special solidarity—which has guaranteed the stability of the three Indochinese countries.

Trained by the party, government, and the LPDR's National Defense Ministry, our Lao cadres and combatants have always regarded as a sacred issue the enhancement of the spirit of friendship and special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam. Our Lao Army has always kept in mind the great and precious support and assistance given by the party, government, Army, and people of Vietnam to the cause of national salvation, the cause of national defense, and the cause of perfecting the popular, democratic system in Laos.

Under the new conditions of the revolution in each country, in particular on the path of effecting new changes in the economic field, our two Armies will still have to face many difficulties in leading the economic construction to improve the living conditions of the Armies and peoples of the two countries. Nevertheless, based on their potential conditions together with the vigorous assistance and support from the Vietnam Army and people, our Lao Army and people will be able to achieve ever more self-reliance and self-sufficiency.

During the visit to Vietnam by the high-level Lao military delegation on this occasion, there are many important issues that delegations of the two sides will raise to each other to together discuss and exchange views. Our two countries are now in an era of peace. Peace and happiness are the prime aspirations of the two nations and two Armies of Laos and Vietnam. Having maintained the traditions of special solidarity between the two nations and two Armies of Laos and Vietnam and as an army which has scored experiences and lessons in many fields, it is hoped that our Lao Army will be able to learn more lessons from the Vietnamese Army in the field of managing and fostering the Army and in building the economy.

We wish the high-level, Lao military delegation lofty and glorious success in exchanging lessons with the Vietnamese side during the official friendship visit to the SRV on this occasion. May the special solidarity, friendship, and long-term and all-round cooperation between our two nations and two Armies last forever!

Military Committee Meets With Thai Counterpart

*BK0709022889 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 September, the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint military committees held a regular meeting at Meuang Phe village on the Lao bank. The Lao side was headed by Colonel Somboun Sisavat, chief of the Lao-Thai Joint Military Committee, and the Thai side was headed by Colonel Phanlop Prumchit, chief of the Thai-Lao Joint Military Committee.

At the meeting, the two sides informed each other of the general situation along the border in the past 2 months as there was no meeting in July. They discussed various issues aimed at helping people along the border to exchange visits and carry out trade. The joint military committees agreed to accept various border problems and discussed means to settle them in order to bring about tranquillity and security to both sides of the border. The joint military committees of the two sides will continue their joint activities until the border disputes are settled.

Activities Marking DPRK National Day Noted

Leaders Attend Reception

*BK0809092489 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT
8 Sep 89*

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 8 (KPL)—Ambassador of the DPR [Democratic People's Republic] of Korea to Laos Kim Sang-chun hosted a reception here on Sept 7 to mark the 41st founding anniversary of the country (Sept 9).

Among others present at the reception were: Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of economy, planning and finance; Sisavat Keobounphan, mayor of Vientiane; Maisouk Saisompheng, president of the Lao Committee in Support of the Peaceful Renification of Korea; and ministers, vice-ministers and other diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations in Laos.

Leaders Send Greetings to DPRK

*BK0909100889 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT
9 Sep 89*

[Text] Vientiane, September 9 (KPL)—Party General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and Acting President of the Republic Phoumi Vongvichit, yesterday sent a joint message of greetings to the party and state top leaders of the DPRK on the occasion of this country's 41st national day.

The message acclaimed the victories scored by the Korean people, under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea, over the 41 years in national defence and the construction of an advanced socialist country of DPR of Korea industrially and scientifically. This has contributed toward the strength of the socialist system and the movement for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress in the world over.

The message also supported the DPRK's initiatives on the peaceful reunification of Korea, making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone important to the cause of struggle for peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region and the world over.

On the same day, Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut also sent a message of the same nature to the foreign minister of the DPRK.

Excess of Technicians Reported in Vientiane

*BK1209112389 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT
12 Sep 89*

[Text] Vientiane, September 12 (KPL)—60 per cent of trained technicians of high level are employed in the capital city of Vientiane where only 10 per cent of the country's population live, said a senior official of Vocational and University Education Department of the Ministry of Education and Sports.

This shows the distribution of personnel in general is inappropriate causing a drastic constraint to development in many localities. Therefore, he said, a remedy is required.

Athletes Attend SEA Games After 10-year Absence

*BK0509101889 Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GMT
5 Sep 89*

[Text] Vientiane, September 5 (KPL)—Lao sport team participating in the 15th SEA [Southeast Asian] Games held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, was warmly welcomed on its arrival home on Sept. 2. Among the Lao sportmen to SEA Games, was Vongkot Chinda, Lao boxer who won a silver medal.

This was the first time Lao sport team participating in the SEA Game after over 10 years of absence from such sport event. The Lao team included 25 sportsmen participating in boxing, track and field, table tennis, shooting, boat race and badminton.

Philippines

Aquino Urges People To Speak Out on Bases

*HK1209043189 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 12 Sep 89 pp 1, 18*

[By Marcia C. Rodriguez]

[Text] President Aquino urged the people yesterday to "speak their minds out" on the issue of whether to retain or not the United States military facilities in Philippines, without any fear of reprisal.

The Chief Executive welcomed the proliferation of views on the U.S. bases as she denied an alleged plan by certain forces identified with the Philippine and U.S. governments to assassinate anti-bases personalities before the start of official talks on the fate of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement (MBA).

Antonio Zumel, spokesman of the National Democratic Front (NDF), had charged in a press statement the other day that the assassination plot is part of a three-phase move to silence anti-bases activists.

Aquino said, "I would like to say here and now that definitely there is no plan to do away with the proponents of the anti-bases movement. We strongly believe in democracy. Everybody is free to speak out."

"In fact, we would like to encourage as many Filipinos as possible to concern themselves about this matter and to speak out freely on what they believe is what is best for the country," she added.

Mrs Aquino said that she "would not countenance such a plan" to eliminate persons opposed to the U.S. bases in the country.

"We will only act in so far as the bases are concerned with regard to what we believe is the national interest," she said.

Zumel had claimed that the initial stage of the plan was to use media to play up the atrocities of the Communist Party of the Philippines, the New People's Army [NPA], and the NDF.

The middle stage would involve the arrest of leaders and activists of the anti-bases movement who will be criminally linked to the Alex Boncayao Brigade, the NPA unit operating in Metro Manila.

In another development, President Aquino discounted the threat posed by renegade former colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, leader of the Aug. 28, 1987 coup attempt, in the face of reports that discharged soldiers identified with Honasan raided an armory in Fort Bonifacio, hauling away high-powered guns.

"Maybe before we were very concerned about the possible dangers to the government coming from the group of Gringo Honasan but he is no longer someone that we should be very much concerned about," she said.

On reports that members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) are converging in Cotabato and Surigao in preparation for an all-out military offensive to disrupt the November plebiscite on the Mindanao autonomy act, Mrs Aquino said she has given instructions to the Armed Forces to be on the alert against any attacks by the MNLF.

She added that the Department of National Defense and the Department of Foreign Affairs will be asked to verify reports that some MNLF fighters were trained in Malaysia.

Panel Meets on Status of Revised Bases Pact

HK1209044189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 12 Sep 89 p 6

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] Preparing for the possible pullout of the U.S. military bases on September 16, 1991, top government officials met yesterday to discuss the status of the agreement under the revised bases pact giving the Philippines first refusal option on the acquisition of multibillion peso properties inside the bases.

"I would say the progress was satisfying. We're moving," said Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus after the two-hour inter-agency meeting held at the Philippine International Convention Center.

Meanwhile, Senate Majority Leader Teofisto Guingona Jr. assailed yesterday the structure of the Economic Support Fund, which he said has "shortchanged" the Philippine government.

Earlier, a team of justice department officials visited Clark air base and Subic naval base for an inventory of properties due for acquisition by the Philippines upon the expiration of the bases agreement in 1991.

Manglapus heads the committee implementing the bases amendment signed October 17 last year.

Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez has drafted a list of such properties and the Philippines is currently discussing with the United States "the transfer of titles of the movables," Manglapus said. "We're going to ensure that this should be given to us on a first-refusal basis."

He added that the titling of permanent improvements inside the bases, also a requirement of the bases amendment, is ongoing.

These include energy and water production and distribution systems, heating and air conditioning systems, airstrips, wharves, port buildings, ship-building and maintenance facilities, communication equipment and golf courses.

Guingona asserted that a substantial amount of the rent paid by the U.S. was plowed back to the U.S. to defray the operating expenses of its agencies, particularly the USAID [U.S. Agency for International Development] Mission.

Aquino's Bataan Trip Criticized by NPA

HK120904389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Sep 89 p 15

[By Al Sorevinas]

[Text] Balanga, Bataan—The spokesman of the National Democratic Front [NDF] and a top-ranking New People's Army [NPA] leader in the province criticized President Aquino's Bataan visit last Sept. 4 as another attempt to bribe and to deceive Bataenos.

In an interview with local newsmen somewhere in a Bataan mountain, NDF spokesman Javier Domingo and top NPA leader Ricardo Silvestre, alias Ka [Comrade] Choy, said, as expected, Ms. Aquino boasted of the infrastructure and socio-economic projects worth billions of pesos she has brought to the province.

They said local politicians have reasons to be happy because despite the fact that the \$300 million petrochemical plant project was not to be constructed here,

the President's visit means hundreds of millions of profit from contracts they already divided among themselves.

They said "for the people of Bataan, Cory's visit was a reminder of the failed promises of this regime and the hardships being experienced nowadays.

Aquino on Efforts To Sustain Economic Growth

*HK0909045689 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 9 Sep 89*

[Excerpt] President Aquino gave an assurance that her government is taking all measures to sustain the economy in the face of a sudden drop in the value of the peso and a 1.4 percent rise in the inflation rate.

[Begin Assistant Press Secretary Deedee Siytangco recording] The government is taking all practical measures to protect and sustain our economic growth and development. [end recording]

That was Assistant Press Secretary Deedee Siytangco.

The president said that the debt relief the country is expecting to obtain from creditor commercial banks in the current negotiations will have a moderating effect on both the exchange rates and inflation factor. She said the official development assistance funds which are coming are also expected to further spur the economy.

Furthermore, the president said the current level of foreign and domestic investments will likewise contribute positively to sustaining economic growth. [passage omitted]

Aquino Greets Marcos, Reiterates Ban on Return

*HK1109140089 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 11 Sep 89*

[Text] President Aquino greeted former President Marcos on his 72d birthday today. The former president celebrated his birthday on his sickbed at the Saint Francis Medical Center in Hawaii.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] I think that God will give him blessings on this day so that he will be, first of all, he will be physically... [changes thought] Well, his health will basically improve, and God will give him the [words indistinct] to do what is best, not only for himself but for the Filipino people. [end recording]

President Aquino also reiterated the ban on the return of Marcos and his family members to the country.

Aquino Says Military Can Repel Muslims

*HK1109104589 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 11 Sep 89*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today gave assurances that the military is prepared to crush any attacks by the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] rebels. Marilou Linggad for the details:

[Begin Linggad recording] The president gave the assurance in light of reports that the MNLF separatist elements are gearing up for a military offensive intended to disrupt the plebiscite in November on the Muslim organic act. According to the president, the military is ready to fight if attacked by the MNLF. This was the order she issued to Brigadier General Manuel Cacanando, former Southern Command chief, and the same order was given to the new Southern Command chief, General Guillermo Flores.

Meanwhile, President Aquino also said that reports that MNLF separatist groups are being trained in Malaysia should be confirmed first. Consequently, she has directed the Department of Foreign Affairs and Department of National Defense to verify the report. This is Marilou Linggad reporting. [end recording]

Firms Named as Largest Contributors to Rebels

*HK1109033389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 11 Sep 89 pp 1, 8*

[By staff writer Dionisio Pelayo]

[Text] San Miguel Corporation [SMC] and Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company [PLDT] are among the biggest contributors of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) in Central Luzon, a former rebel commander who recently surrendered has claimed.

Daniel Garin y Pones, 28, former commander of a New People's Army (NPA) regional guerrilla unit in Central Luzon, said that SMC pays P500,000 monthly to the communist movement while PLDT pays P1.5 million annually.

Seven big onion plantation owners in Bongabon, Nueva Ecija also pay P1.05 million a year to the rebel movement. Other contributors from Central Luzon give up to P100,000 a year, the former rebel said.

Seventy percent of the amount collected, Garin told PC [Philippine Constabulary]. Criminal Investigation Service (CIS) investigators, is remitted by the CPP provincial party committee to the CPP Central Luzon Commission while the rest is held for local operational needs.

Garin said that he surrendered because he was disappointed with the CPP following disclosure of its alleged involvement in the Plaza Miranda bombing and the killing of suspected government deep penetration agents.

Grain, who was based in Nueva Ecija and Aurora provinces, said he, along with a certain Rading, commander of a regional guerrilla unit and a certain Butch, an NPA logistics officer, negotiated with PLDT executives for the payment of the P1.5-million annual "revolutionary tax."

"The NPA had asked for P3 million a year, but it agreed to reduce the amount to P1.5 million," Garin told investigators.

Action will be taken against businessmen who refuse to pay their "assessments," Garin said, citing the burning of several buses and logging equipment as examples of such actions.

Grain added that "negotiations" are going on with several big corporations in Bulacan, sugar cane plantation owners in Pampanga and factory owners in Bataan.

In Aurora province alone, Garin said, the CPP-NPA collects some P6 million a year in "revolutionary taxes."

Garin, a 5th year engineering student at the University of Manila before he went underground, said that he became a member of an "open and legal mass movement" in 1978.

Firm Denies Paying Blackmail

HK1209045989 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] The Philippine Long Distance Company has categorically denied the newspaper reports that it has been paying progressive taxes to the communist New People's Army [NPA] to avoid harassment and attacks from them. Daniel Garin, a former NPA, revealed upon interrogation the other day that two of the country's biggest corporations have been paying the rebels a total of 2 million pesos annually. The other company, San Miguel Corporation, however, refused to give any comments on the allegation.

Military Watch Pangasinan Rebel Supporters

HK1109042189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 11 Sep 89 p 11

[Text] Dagupan City—The military is keeping a close watch on some barangay officials and businessmen in Pangasinan who are reportedly helping communist insurgents by giving them money to buy arms and medicines and even assisting in their operations.

This was disclosed here recently by Lt Col Angelito Gerangco, Recom [Regional Command] I spokesman, who told newsmen a list of these barangay leaders and businessmen will soon be circulated among military field commanders in the rebel-infested towns of the province.

Gerangco made the disclosure during a visit to the city policy station commander, Capt Roberto Rosales, but he withheld the list from the press "for security reasons."

He said most of the barangay leaders and traders eyed by the military are those who live in the hinterlands of the western and eastern flanks of Pangasinan where communication is very difficult. He did not identify the towns.

He said he believes, however, that some of these barangay officials "may be supporting the rebels against their own will."

Gerangco pointed out that "the rebels are losing ground not only in Pangasinan but throughout Region I due to

two factors—widespread demoralization in their ranks and the active support to the anti-insurgency campaign of various sectors of society.

Gerangco's statement finds support in Gov Rafael M. Colet who claims that "insurgency in Pangasinan is going extinct and may be completely wiped out in the next two years."

Colet said that "except" for one or two towns in the west and just about the same number in the east, the insurgents are now on the run and have centered their illegal activities only in the mountain areas."

The formation of the Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Units or CAFGUS has proven to be an effective deterrent to the insurgency problem" the governor said.

Army Officer Reports NPA Membership Decline

HK0909092089 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] The membership of the New People's Army [NPA] went down by 8,000 from last year's 24,000 regulars. This was announced by Brigadier General Thelmo Cunanan, commander of the 203d Philippine Army Brigade. General Cunanan attributed the decline of the NPA to the intensified military operation against the insurgents. He also noted the people's support and cooperation in the government's counterinsurgency campaign.

Leaders Admit Setbacks

HK1209094589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Sep 89 pp 1, 18

[By Roy C. Sinfuego]

[Text] The Political Bureau (politburo) of Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has admitted in an internal document that the underground movement has suffered strategic setbacks and heavy losses in its bid to over throw the government.

The admission was contained in a document seized by Constabulary intelligence agents from the apartment of rebel leader Satur Ocampo in Makati. The report, entitled "Mga Pangunahing Kongklusyon sa Pang kalahatang Pagtatas (Main Conclusions in our Over-All Assessment)," was published by the Politburo in April, 1989.

The document revealed that the CPP is cognizant of the movement's setbacks in its political and armed revolutionary struggle against the government. Brig. Gen. Gerardo N. Flores, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief of intelligence (C-2), said.

Flores said that based on the captured documents, the Politburo held a meeting on the second and third weeks of March, 1989, to assess the overall political situation and the anti-infiltration campaign unleashed by the New

People's Army (NPA) that led to the killing of suspected government agents within its ranks.

Many of those arrested and tried by the rebels were executed and buried in mass graves in Quezon and Laguna in the Southern Tagalog region, in Central Luzon, in Bicol, in the Visayas, and in Misamis Occidental in Mindanao.

Flores said, the CPP, the NPA, and the National Democratic Front (NDF) have failed to consolidate their forces ideologically, politically, and organizationally.

"These could be a reflection of the intense in-fighting among leading party cadres which have affected the morale of the rank and file in the underground movement," Flores said.

In the same assessment, the CPP said that for the past three years, several NPA guerrilla fronts were destroyed and others have been dissolved and later merged with other fronts because of an acute shortage of trained cadres to man an organized guerrilla fighting unit.

The continuous and intensified military operations and errors committed by front commanders who utterly lack experience have contributed to the deactivation of guerrilla fronts, the document said.

The Politburo also noted the significant decline in the participation of the so-called middle forces in the CPP-NDF-initiated mass political campaigns.

The Politburo also feared that if the lower party organs are immobilized, the movement might suffer major setbacks that could push back its revolutionary struggle to the "early sub-stage of the strategic defense," the lowest stage in the rebels' protracted people's war.

Muslim Communique Warns Muslims Against Voting

Plebiscite Source of Contention

HK1209044989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Sep 89 p 7

[By Joey Ibanez]

[Text] Dipolog City—Muslim separatist rebels have called for a boycott of the Nov. 19 plebiscite on the Mindanao organic act and warned Muslims who participate in the political exercise of punishment.

In a communique issued Sunday, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) reiterated its rejection of the autonomy law and said Muslims who vote in the plebiscite will be meted "revolutionary justice."

An MNLF intermediary who identified himself as Ajimar Rashed said the warning does not cover Christians.

The organic act for Muslim Mindanao required democratic processes in the settlement of political questions and the dominant MNLF function considers this "anti-Muslim," Rashed said.

Muslim imams and haji in Zamboanga del Norte contacted by INQUIRER declined to comment on the authenticity of the MNLF communique which was sent to the local tabloid BUDYONG here.

Lt. Petronilo Ochotorena, spokesman of the provincial PC command could not say if the document was genuine.

Gov. Isagani S. Amatong of Zamboanga del Norte told newsmen here that even President Aquino's political allies are "divided" in their stand on the issue.

Army To Disrupt Voting

HK1109035589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 11 Sep 89 pp 1, 8

[By correspondent Pete Tria Jr, with reports from J. Fortuna and A. Garcia]

[Text] Zamboanga City—Muslim secessionists from Sulu have pitched camp in Cotabato and Surigao in preparation for an all-out military offensive to disrupt the plebiscite on Mindanao autonomy, sources close to the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) disclosed yesterday.

The sources revealed that the secessionists have also acquired some RPG-7 recoilless rifles. The MNLF, they said, is also trying to smuggle into the country surface-to-air missiles and anti-naval armaments.

Another report gathered by the GLOBE showed that Alih Matar, a close-in security-officer of MNLF chairman Nur Misuari, is now stationed in Sulu province, giving rise to speculations that the MNLF chieftain will return to the country shortly before the November 19 plebiscite.

Faizal Rajaie, another top MNLF commander, who was earlier reported to have been killed in an encounter with government troopers, was seen recently in Talipao, Sulu.

The commander's presence in the area is considered a signal that Misuari is expected to arrive in Maimbung, Sulu.

But Ustadz Zain Jali, Misuari's spiritual adviser, told the GLOBE that the MNLF chieftain may not possibly have the time to return to the country for the plebiscite.

He said that Misuari is now preoccupied with the MNLF "diplomatic offensive" in Middle East countries, especially among member-nations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

Jali also accused President Aquino of "betraying the government's international commitment" when she signed into law the Organic Act for Autonomy in Muslim Mindanao, which will create an autonomous region after the plebiscite.

The MNLF has rejected the organic act and wants the government to fully implement the 1976 Tripoli Agreement instead. It has warned of renewed conflict in Mindanao should the organic act be implemented.

The other day, the military reported the arrival in Zamboanga del Norte of 40 Muslim guerrillas who trained in Malaysia. The 40 will reportedly reinforce the 175 separatist rebels already in the area and preparing for terrorist attacks to disrupt the plebiscite.

Another military report had it that the MNLF has smuggled into the country some 50 B-40 Soviet-made rocket launchers which can disable the government's armored units.

Jali said, however, that the MNLF has not made concrete plans to launch terrorist attacks. But he confirmed reports of troop movements by MNLF units.

Jali said he has no knowledge about reinforcements coming from Malaysia, but added, "If that's true, I am very much happy."

Earlier Brig. Gen. Braulio Balbas Jr., deputy chief of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Southern command and head of the Zamboanga internal defense command, said that renegade policeman Rizal Alih will lead the MNLF rebels in their planned attack of this city.

Jali, however, disputed the claim, saying "it would be stupidity on the part of the MNLF to attack Zamboanga City."

In a related development, former Misamis Oriental governor and defeated senatorial candidate Homobono Adaza said the organic act is an instrument to divide Mindanao and will, therefore, be rejected by its residents.

In Davao del Sur, 100,000 former supporters of ousted President Marcos who had backed the failed Mindanao Independence Movement have pledged to campaign for the approval of the autonomy act.

Arms Banned During Plebiscite

*HK1209043589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 12 Sep 89 pp 1, 18*

[By Roy Sinfuego]

[Text] The firearms ban will be enforced strictly by the military and police units in the 13 provinces of Mindanao to prevent the occurrence of violence during the campaign period for the Nov 19 plebiscite on the organic Act for the autonomous region of Muslim Mindanao.

Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos announced that the guidelines for a "total firearms ban" were discussed during a meeting held at the Philippine Navy (PN) headquarters.

Ramos briefed Macapanton Y. Abbas Jr, head of the Moro National Liberation Front-Reformist Group

(MNLF-RG), and Commission on Elections Commissioner Haydee Yorac on the guidelines.

Ramos said that even before the start of the election campaign for the plebiscite, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] will strictly enforce the firearms ban in the region.

He said this is necessary to avoid violence that may erupt as a result of misencounters between the military and armed groups, particularly the so-called "lost commands" of various MNLF factions.

At present, the MNLF is divided into three factions. The split came as a result of leadership struggles, tribal differences, and jealousy among the top leaders.

The plebiscite period will last for three months from Sep 20 to Dec 4, this year.

Ramos urged closer coordination among armed factions and the AFP commanders in the region, especially on plans to conduct an information drive on the Organic Act.

Defense Undersecretary Eduardo Ermita proposed the issuance of "safe-conduct passes" to MNLF members desiring to participate in the Plebiscite.

Ermita said that "safe-conduct passes" are important to avoid misunderstanding and lessen friction between the military and the MNLF.

Commissioner Yorac said the poll body considers the forthcoming plebiscite a non-partisan activity. This view enables government employees and officials to campaign without violating the Civil Service Law.

British Missionaries Said Training Vigilantes

*HK1209050789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 12 Sep 89*

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa today directed Region 11 authorities to investigate reports claiming that British missionaries are training vigilantes in Negros. Sel Baisa has the details:

[Begin Baisa recording] General de Villa's directive came after Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos announced that there is no such activity in Negros. The report says that the training conducted by British missionaries has been going on for a long time. The Armed Forces of the Philippines Public Information Office said that De Villa was surprised by the report. It is impossible for local authorities not to be aware of this since they conduct 24-hour patrols in all the sugar plantations of the province. [end recording]

Thailand

Foreign Trade Department To Hire U.S. Lobbyist

BK1109100189 Bangkok *NATO NA in Thai*
8 Sep 89 p 14

[Text] Oranut Osathanon, director general of the Foreign Trade Department, disclosed that the Foreign Trade Department has agreed to hire the Wilkie-Far Law Office as its lobbyist to defend Thailand against a U.S. allegation that the government provides export subsidies for steel pipe products from three Thai companies. The Foreign Trade Department will be responsible for the total expense of U.S.\$75,000—or 1,875,000 baht—in hiring the lobbyist.

There was an initial agreement that the government and private companies would split the expense down the middle, but because the three companies have different opinions on selecting the lawyer, the Foreign Trade Department, in its capacity as arbitrator, decided to select the law firm by itself. The department also held that the allegation of providing export subsidies is aimed directly against the Thai Government. Therefore, it decided to shoulder this burden by itself.

Oranut said that she will submit this issue to the Commerce Ministry for consideration.

Premier To Discuss Trade on Europe, U.S. Tour

BK1209073489 Bangkok *Voice of Free Asia in English*
1500 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan will visit four European countries late this month to promote cooperation in trade, investment, and tourism, a Government House official said on Friday [8 September].

The 2-week trip, starting on 23 September, will include Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and France where he will discuss the Cambodian conflict with French leaders. The prime minister is scheduled to visit the United States in November.

Deputy Foreign Minister Talks With 'Arafat

BK1209011189 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST in English*
12 Sep 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan met Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasir 'Arafat in Cairo yesterday for talks centring on the Middle East peace process and prospects of Thai recognition of the State of Palestine.

The three-and-a-half hour meeting, the first by a Thai minister with the PLO leader, was arranged with the help of the Egyptian Government.

During the meeting Thailand for the first time stated that it welcomed the Algiers declaration of November 1988 in which the Palestine National Council renounced

terrorism, accepted the existence of Israel and the establishment of the State of Palestine.

Sources in Cairo told the BANGKOK POST by telephone last night that Mr 'Arafat flew into Cairo from Tunisia about one hour before his meeting with Mr Praphat.

After a one-hour meeting at the PLO office in Cairo, the Thai and Palestinian delegation held further talks over lunch.

Accompanying Mr Praphat during the meeting were Dr Koson Sinthawanan, special advisor to the Prime Minister's Office, Major General Amphon Chunlaphuti and Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department Kopsak Chutikun.

Mr 'Arafat was accompanied by two aides.

The Assistant Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Egyptian Ambassador to Thailand Majdi Sabri were also present, the sources said.

Mr Praphat told Mr 'Arafat that Thailand wants to better understand the Palestinian position regarding the Middle East peace process and the problems that exist.

Mr 'Arafat was told Thailand wants to see peace prevail in all regions of the world so that economic exchanges can be boosted.

The Palestinian leader told Mr Praphat he hopes an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations will be convened soon.

Mr Praphat said Thailand supports the concept of a homeland for the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination.

Thailand, the source quoted Mr Praphat as saying, welcomed the Algiers declaration of November 1988.

On diplomatic relations between Thailand and the State of Palestine, Mr Praphat said this is still under active consideration.

He told Mr 'Arafat the process of recognition would have to proceed step by step and that both sides need to get to know each other more.

The minister said, however, he will inform the Thai Government of their discussions, particularly the Palestinian position on various international issues.

Mr 'Arafat told Mr Praphat that Palestine can join in the development of many countries and in fact Thailand and Palestine have joined hands in one rice development project in Western Africa.

Palestine would like this type of cooperation to continue, Mr 'Arafat said.

Mr 'Arafat said a Palestinian trade delegation would soon visit Thailand.

Regarding the State of Palestine's relations with the United States, the sources quoted Mr 'Arafat as saying there was "no turning back".

Mr 'Arafat said there may be twists and turns in the relationship but there is no turning back to the original point.

He said that by the end of this month, he expects some sort of breakthrough in the Middle East peace process when Egyptian President Husni Mubarak meets US President George Bush in Washington.

Mr 'Arafat said he expects the meeting will facilitate a change in the US attitude to Palestine.

Thai officials are expected to discuss in greater detail the results of yesterday's meeting as well as what steps need be taken to develop the relationship between Thailand and the State of Palestine.

Informed sources said plans for the first Thai delegation to meet Mr 'Arafat were well under way in July this year.

The meeting was to have taken place in Tunis, Tunisia, where the PLO headquarters is located, but was delayed.

Egyptian Ambassador Sabri played a crucial role in liaising between Thai officials and the PLO leader, the sources said.

Ambassador Sabri flew twice to Cairo to prepare for yesterday's meeting, they said.

In the past the PLO has made several approaches for recognition or to be allowed to set up a representative office in Thailand, but in the past Thailand, conscious of US reaction, has stalled.

Following the Algiers declaration, the start of US contacts with the PLO and coupled with calls from inside Thailand to broach the issue of recognition, Thai officials started reviewing the policy towards recognition.

By moving towards and finally recognising the State of Palestine, Thailand's image with leaders of the Arab world is expected to improve, sources said.

This would facilitate business contacts and access to the mutual benefit of Thailand and Middle Eastern countries, the source said.

Chatchai Holds Talks With Ranariddh, Son Sann

Trys To Stem Conflict

BK1209014189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
12 Sep 89 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday began what appears to be a last-ditch effort to forestall an anticipated civil war among the rival Khmer factions after the scheduled Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia at the end of this month.

In two separate sessions at Ban Phitsanulok, General Chatchai and his policy advisers met with Prince Norodom Sihanouk's personal representative, Prince Norodom Ranariddh and later with nationalist leader Son Sann.

The Prime Minister is scheduled to meet Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan today at Ban Phitsanulok.

Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen, who was earlier expected to meet Gen Chatchai this week, has postponed his visit to Bangkok.

Even though Gen Chatchai did not come up with any fresh proposals during yesterday's meeting, he is expected to appeal to all four rival factions for a ceasefire at the end of the series of meetings.

Gen Chatchai has called for a ceasefire before and remains convinced a ceasefire is necessary as a prelude to a negotiated settlement in the war-torn country.

Apart from Gen Chatchai and his son, Kraisak Chunhawan, Army Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Supreme Command chief-of-staff General Sunthon Khongsomphong joined the meeting with Prince Ranariddh.

According to a Cambodian source, Gen Chatchai made no new proposals regarding a resolution of the conflict.

The Prime Minister seemed to be picking up ideas and was trying to gain an assessment of why the Paris conference failed, the source said.

Prince Ranariddh explained the Sihanoukist position and said the failure came about because there was no agreement on a United Nations role for an international control mechanism and power-sharing in a provisional quadripartite government.

There was a general discussion and expressions of hope that the Cambodian problem would be resolved quickly, the source added.

Later in the afternoon, Gen Chatchai met with Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) leader Son Sann.

The Prime Minister was accompanied in the second meeting by advisers Phansak Winyarat and Bawonsak Uwanno.

Gen Chatchai refused to comment to reporters before and after his meeting with Prince Ranariddh.

The Prime Minister said he will speak about the meetings after they are finished.

Gen Chatchai's secretary-general Gen Panya Singsakda said the Prime Minister is trying to do everything possible that could lead to a resolution of the conflict.

He is trying to resolve whatever problems remain, Gen Panya said.

Policy adviser Chuanchai Atchanan told reporters after Gen Chatchai's meeting with Mr Son Sann that Mr Hun Sen's visit to Bangkok has been postponed until next week.

He said Mr Hun Sen was scheduled to be in Bangkok on Thursday [14 September].

But because Gen Chatchai has a hectic schedule, the meeting was postponed, he said.

Asked to comment on the Prime Minister's meetings, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said:

"You have to ask the Prime Minister yourself. Don't ask me?" he shot back at a reporter. I cannot say anything." [quotation marks as published]

The minister admitted that he was informed of the Prime Minister's plan to meet separately with leaders of the four Khmer factions in Bangkok last Friday.

The meetings, he said, are in accordance with the wishes of the Prime Minister to hear directly from the Cambodian factions their problems which resulted in the failure of the Paris conference.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said he did not object to the Prime Minister's plan, adding that he had already met with the Cambodian factions in Paris.

While admitting that neither he nor any of his officials attended yesterday's meetings, he said he believed he would be informed of the talks by Gen Chatchai.

The Foreign Minister insisted that Thailand would not play host to peace talks among the warring Khmer factions "because I have already said so, and so has the Prime Minister."

He said the most appropriate time for the resumption of formal peace talks should be in the next six months.

He added however that Thailand would have to report to the chairmen of the Paris conference about its efforts to bring together the four Khmer factions for informal meetings in Bangkok. [passage omitted]

More on Meeting

BK1109144789 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1300 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] At 1030 today at Ban Phitsanulok, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan held an informal meeting with Prince Norodom Ranariddh, personal representative of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, which lasted for over an hour. General Chawalit Yongchayut, Army commander in chief and acting supreme commander, was reportedly at the meeting. The prime minister's advisors Bonwonsak Uwanno and Phansak Winyarat also participated in the talks. Our correspondents still have not received reports on the details of the meeting from the officials concerned. The prime minister told correspondents that he would give answers only after he has conducted talks with all sides.

Suwit Yotmani, spokesman to the Prime Minister's Office, told reporters that the prime minister met Prince Norodom Ranariddh because he wants to talk to all the Khmer factions in order to gather information for discussions in Paris during his forthcoming visit to France late this month. The meeting with Prince Norodom Ranariddh was informal. The Foreign Ministry also confirmed that this was an informal meeting. Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters that his ministry only helped coordinate the meetings. There positively will not be any meeting on the settlement of the Cambodian problem in Bangkok. The results of this meeting will probably be reported to the Paris International Conference. Sitthi also confirmed that the Foreign Ministry did not attend nor was informed about the talks.

According to the latest report, the prime minister hosted a dinner for the leaders of the other two Khmer factions—Son Sann and Khieu Samphan—at Ban Phitsanulok this evening. Chatchai is expected to meet these two leaders tomorrow. Meanwhile, advisers to the prime minister confirmed that Hun Sen will come to Bangkok for talks, but there still is no schedule. The prime minister's meeting with Hun Sen is expected to be held this Sunday [17 September]. Reporters have tried to ask the prime minister about this issue, but he has refused to answer.

Details of Talks Reported

BK1209005389 Bangkok THE NATION in English
12 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] Thailand yesterday called on the UN-recognized resistance groups to agree to a ceasefire after Vietnamese troops withdraw while leaving the matter of an interim government as an "open ended" issue.

Informed sources said Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan made the call in his talks with Prince Norodom Ranariddh of Funcinpec (French acronym for the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia), and Son Sann, the president of Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchayut also joined in the talks, the sources said.

The sources said the meeting with Ranariddh, which lasted 90 minutes, concentrated on two main issues: the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the establishment of an interim government.

Chatchai proposed that the issues be considered separately by first arranging an immediate ceasefire following the scheduled Vietnamese troop pullout and then discuss the makeup of an interim government.

But Ranariddh insisted that the two issues must be linked together to form part of a comprehensive settlement, according to the sources. The resistance also repeated its view that there must be a United Nations

peacekeeping force in Cambodia to monitor and verify the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

Both the resistance and ASEAN support a comprehensive settlement by linking together the verification of Vietnam's withdrawal and the establishment of a four-party interim government.

The linking of the two issues was the main stumbling block at the Paris peace talks.

Last week, the prime minister's advisers discussed the possibility of dispatching a UN-supervised fact-finding team to Cambodia to observe the Vietnamese pullout but the idea was dismissed by the United States and China.

A source close to the prime minister described the meeting yesterday as part of the "shuttle diplomacy" with leaders of all Cambodian factions, including Premier Hun Sen of Phnom Penh who is scheduled to arrive here later this week.

The sources said that, during the talks, Chawalit tried to convince Ranariddh that if there is a ceasefire pact between the rival Cambodians, it would be a good basis from which to work on further negotiations for the formation of an interim government.

The ceasefire proposal was broached by Chatchai during Hun Sen's second visit here in May. He responded positively to Chatchai's plan and said that he would consider a unilateral ceasefire.

But Ranariddh said that the war of liberation will continue between the resistance and the Phnom Penh troops and that "the resistance forces would prevail," according to the sources.

The prince used the term "war of liberation" to depict the civil war between the various Cambodian factions.

Ranariddh said the United States and China will continue to supply lethal aid and political support to all the resistance groups, the sources said.

At this point, Chawalit asked Ranariddh whether the non-communist resistance would be in a better bargaining position in six months' time.

The sources said Ranariddh paused and answered that the Khmer Rouge would be able to seize more territory. He did not elaborate.

Khmer Rouge is the strongest of the three factions and it is believed that the communist fighters have stockpiles of weapons enough to fight for one or two more years.

Ranariddh said that the Vietnamese troops have been unable to defeat the resistance forces in the past 10 years and that the resistance could wait for a few more months.

The prince also produced a chart of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal for a four-party interim government. According to his formula, Sihanouk would be the president to be assisted by three vice presidents from the other Cambodian factions.

Cambodian foreign policy would be under the collective leadership and there would be four ministers from each faction responsible for ministries of defence, information and the interior. The remaining 12 ministries would be divided equally into three each for all factions. The interim government would take over the Hun Sen administration within "at least one or two months" following an agreement.

This plan was turned down by Hun Sen during the Paris peace talks because the proposal called for the dismantling of the Phnom Penh government.

Before ending the discussion, Ranariddh told the Thai leaders that his father was ready to meet with Hun Sen again either in Phuket or Bangkok.

A Funcinpec official contacted by THE NATION said the talks between Ranariddh and the Thais were cordial.

The official said Chatchai wanted to know Ranariddh's assessment of the international conference in Paris and reasons behind the failure to reach any peace agreement.

Chatchai and Chawalit later met for an hour with Son Sann, leader of the KPNLF, which one of the prime minister's advisers described as "cordial and softer in tune."

After the talks, the premier and his advisers left for consultations at his residence in Soi Ratchakru.

Meanwhile, Panya Singsakda, secretary general to the Prime Minister, said it was normal to hold discussions with the resistance groups and "it was better to meet in Thailand than in faraway places".

He said the premier wanted to see the Cambodian conflict settled as soon as possible.

Daily Supports Chatchai's Cambodia Move

BK1109004189 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 Sep 89 p 8

[NATION Editorial: "Give Peace a Chance"]

[Text] Like it or not, the Vietnamese troop pullout, scheduled to be completed by the end of the month, gives rise to the prospect of the four Cambodian factions turning their country into a killing field again. At least, that is what the so-called concerned countries seem to expect. Their belief is that after a period of testing of military strength, the factions will be back to the negotiating table again.

The scenario makes the future of Cambodia after the Vietnamese withdrawal doubly gloomy. For one, because the rival forces will be testing out their military capabilities

on their own race, and two, because the countries of world are clearly not going to bother too much with Cambodia until these capabilities are fully tested.

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, in what is truly a last-ditch effort, decided to invite the leaders of all the factions here today for separate meetings to listen to their views, in hopes that some semblance of an agreement can be attained.

It will need a miracle for the premier to succeed in his plan this time. It is also a political gambit for Chatchai, since his Indochina initiatives have gone through the political and diplomatic grinder over the past year.

If the meetings today do not end positively, opponents of the idea will call them a work of public relations. What is important, however, is that at this late date, there is still a Thai effort to have the factions sit down and discuss their country's future, instead of trying to sabotage any future on the battlefield.

Doomsayers predict that Cambodia will become another Lebanon, with Cambodians killing each other until there are no Cambodians left. This does not have to be the outcome, however, if the parties concerned try make a serious effort at stopping the imminent war.

Major powers such as the United States, China, and the Soviet Union have not tried hard enough to put a break on their Cambodian allies. They seem to be content to continue to use the factions as pawns in their own intricate relations.

Other countries with crucial roles, specifically Vietnam and Thailand, must be more serious in averting a catastrophe. Vietnam must allow an effective international control mechanism to monitor and verify their troop pullout before it is too late. This would keep people around the world from speculating on whether there are actually thousands of Vietnamese troops in disguise planning to stay in Cambodia. Vietnam could use a little trust and goodwill right now.

Thailand has to have enough courage to deal with the Cambodian problem, especially its military aspect. The Thai military must take steps to ensure the non-return of the Khmer Rouge, and ensure that the future of the 300,000 displaced Cambodians on the border can be settled.

Doubtless, the Thai military could play a crucial role in ending further bloodshed in Cambodia. Events in the next few months, however, will show whether the military is being dictated to by major powers or not.

Chatchai's attempts should be given as much support as possible. At the least, they have given the leaders of the rival Cambodian factions another chance to reconcile. Give peace a chance in Cambodia.

No Action on Khmer Refugees Until Settlement

BK1209102589 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Kasit Phirom, director general of the International Organizations Department, Foreign Department, said if a comprehensive political agreement in Cambodia has not been reached, the Thai Government will not carry out any operations for a mass repatriation of the Cambodian refugees from the refugee camps in Thailand since there has been no guarantee for their safety.

The International Organizations director general stated that in the process of sending the Cambodian refugees back home after a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian conflict, the Thai Government will coordinate with the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees [UNHCR] so that the Cambodians will return home safely on a voluntary basis.

Daily Reviews Thai-PRC Khmer Policy Meeting

BK1109004989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 Sep 89 p 8

[Article by Kawi Chongkitthawon: "Thai Factor in China's Khmer Policy"]

[Text] Last week, a group of Chinese diplomats called on advisers to Prime Minister Chatchai Chonhawan at Ban Phitsanulok for an informal consultation on the Cambodian conflict.

Their meeting focused on the outcome of the Paris conference on Cambodia and on what Thailand and China can and should do after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal at the end of this month.

The meeting, described as "serious but cordial," was significant as it was the first time the advisers had held discussions with the Chinese diplomats.

Apparently, the consultation was a clear signal that China is taking a closer look at the premier's approach to Indochina, and is searching for common policy objectives on Cambodia with its closest ally in Southeast Asia.

If anything, however, this first encounter revealed basic differences between Thailand and China over Cambodia.

Since the beginning of the Vietnamese occupation, China's Cambodian policy has relied on the consistency of Thai policy formulated during the term of former premier Prem Tinsulanon.

After Chatchai came to power last August [1988], the policy became somewhat less predictable. A new approach was taken towards the decade-old conflict, culminating in the invitation of Phnom Penh government Premier Hun Sen to Bangkok, which created an uproar within ASEAN and China. Chatchai's subsequent call for a ceasefire among the warring Cambodian factions was considered equally provocative.

Immediately after the breakdown of the peace talks in Paris, the premier again took the initiative by suggesting that the four faction leaders might be invited here for further informal talks. The prime minister said that he wanted to find ways if possible for a ceasefire pact to be concluded before the Vietnamese pullout, scheduled for September 27.

His overture was immediately shot down by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, whose Indochina agenda is considerably different than the premier's.

The foreign minister said that to call for a ceasefire before a comprehensive settlement is dangerous and premature, and that a meeting of the Cambodian factions would be too hasty given the recent failure of talks in Paris. On this issue, Sitthi's position was not far from China's.

Despite the odds, the premier still moves ahead with alternatives that would suit Thai interests in the Cambodian equation. Chatchai late last week once again called for a ceasefire, but of the factions, only the Phnom Penh government received the proposal with any enthusiasm.

Beyond this issue is the challenge now posed to both China and Thailand's policy on the Khmer Rouge, the strongest faction of the three-party resistance government.

Of late, while China reiterated its support of the Khmer Rouge, Thailand has increasingly shown a more conditional support for the communist fighters.

The scheduled Vietnamese troop pullout, despite statements to the contrary, has had an impact on China's and Thailand's long-standing ties with the Khmer Rouge. For the first time, there is a realization that their links with the communist group will increasingly cause problems, especially in their international relations.

At present there is a high sense of ambivalence among Thai officials over the appropriate means of dealing with the Khmer Rouge, as Thailand does not want to see the group return to power or play an predominant role in a future Cambodia.

Outside the Foreign Ministry circle, some Thai policy-makers believe that it is time for Thailand to take a more scrupulous position on the Khmer Rouge, and that cessation of the flow of arms to the group should be the top priority after September. The arms flow for the non-communist resistance could continue, they argue, because of those factions' relative weakness.

The change is needed, it is argued, as international opinion is less focused against the Vietnamese for their occupation of Cambodia, and more against the Khmer Rouge and their past atrocities. There is also widening belief that Thailand is in a position to affect China's policy towards the communist guerrillas. After all, Thailand serves as a conduit for the Chinese arms flow to the Khmer Rouge.

Those who subscribe to this thinking point out that China is now normalizing its relations with the Soviet

Union, but without resolving the problematic question of Cambodia. However, any unilateral action on the issue by China would not be diplomatically feasible at this point.

At least one top government official believes that China is looking for a graceful exit in Cambodia, especially after the Tiananmen massacre, which tarnished Beijing's international image. China, however, is not about to undertake a major change in policy unless there is a way of also satisfying its own interests.

The official said while leaders in Beijing now prefer to concentrate on domestic issues, their interests in the Cambodia conflict have not subsided. China's primary objective in Cambodia is and will always be to deny Vietnam's access to that country, which can be used as a springboard to counter Chinese influence and to threaten other neighbours' security, notably that of Thailand.

Indeed, with the Vietnamese troops leaving and closer ties being formed with the Phnom Penh government, Thailand is in a better position now to ensure its own security.

It is unlikely in any case that China would go against Thailand's wishes if the situation in Cambodia leads or forces a change in Thai policy toward the Khmer Rouge, according to a Western diplomat.

An Eastern bloc diplomat based in Bangkok shared the assessment, saying that Thailand is still more important than the Khmer Rouge to China. "It would serve Chinese interests to support the Thai position if it wants to show new flexibility," he said.

China is showing signs of willingness to soften its own stand. At the Paris conference, for example, delegates noticed that the Chinese delegation was willing to at least talk with representatives of the Phnom Penh government. More importantly, China pressured the Khmer Rouge at the beginning of the conference to accept a plan to dispatch a United Nations fact-finding team to Cambodia. Despite the continuity of its policy objectives in the region, China may be moving toward easing up of its previously unqualified support for its notorious allies.

King Greets Vietnamese National Day

*BK0509125989 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 4 Sep 89*

[Text] Vietnam's National Day is 2 September. His majesty the king has sent the following message of greetings to the chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I would like to convey best wishes and greetings to you for your happiness and the happiness and greater prosperity of the Vietnamese people.

Officials View Policy on Recognizing Palestine

*BK1109005589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 Sep 89 p 1*

[Excerpts] Thailand is exploring the possibility of improving ties with the Arab world through recognition of the State of Palestine, a highly-informed source said yesterday.

Both the Foreign Ministry and Government House gave officials their informal nod to start the review of Thai policy on recognising Palestine last week, said the source.

The Palestine National Council (PNC) declared the establishment of the State of Palestine on November 15 last year. [passage omitted]

Among ASEAN members, Indonesia and Malaysia have recognised the State of Palestine. Foreign Ministry officials said Thailand's delay in referring to a State of Palestine after its declaration does not amount to non-recognition. [passage omitted]

Recognition would mark a new departure for "Thai independent foreign policy," the source said.

Officials consider the timing is good for the move because even the U.S. has opened contacts with the PLO, the source said, adding 77 nations have also recognised the State of Palestine.

The PLO itself has denounced terrorism and has accepted the existence of Israel.

"It is also time to draw the PLO into the community of nations and encourage positive action," the source added.

Apart from the right timing, the source said, recognition of the PLO would improve the country's image and relations with countries of the Mideast. [passage omitted]

Deputy Foreign Minister Departs for Egypt, Kenya

*BK0909040489 Bangkok THE NATION in English
9 Sep 89 p 2*

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan left last night for a tour of Egypt and Kenya in search of new sources of raw materials and markets for Thai products.

Pratyathawi Tawethikun, deputy spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said yesterday that Praphat and his 13-member entourage will discuss with the Egyptian authorities the formation of a joint Thai-Egyptian committee on economic and trade cooperation during his three-day visit starting Monday.

In Kenya, Praphat will hold talks with his Kenyan counterpart and the commerce minister on ways to promote bilateral ties.

Chawalit Orders Border Troops To Remain Alert

*BK0909005489 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
9 Sep 89 p 6*

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchayut said yesterday he has instructed Army units to remain watchful for cross-border shelling of intrusions by foreign forces from Cambodia, particularly after September 26, the date for Hanoi's pledged withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from the country.

The Burapha and Chanthaburi-Trat forces have been stepping up patrols in border areas.

Fierce fighting is expected after the Vietnamese pullout, the Army chief said, adding that the Cambodian conflict is however an internal affair which other countries could hardly help solve effectively.

Security Stepped Up

*BK0209070089 Bangkok THE NATION in English
2 Sep 89 p 2*

[Text] Armed forces chief General Chawalit Yongchayut has instructed the Royal Thai Army to step up security measures along the Thai-Cambodian border in anticipation of escalation in fighting between rival Cambodian forces.

Armed Forces Spokesman Lt Gen Narudon Detpradityut told reporters that Gen Chawalit, concurrently army commander in chief, flashed out the alert orders to border forces as a result of the failure of the Paris peace talks on the Cambodian conflict.

"The acting supreme commander wants to make sure that our border forces are fully aware of their responsibility to protect Thai villagers and Cambodian refugee camps in the border areas," he said.

He said that the Thai military had prepared safe havens for Cambodian refugees if their shelters came under artillery attacks by Vietnamese gunners.

"We expect the fighting inside Cambodia to escalate now that the peace talks have failed to resolve the problem and we will closely monitor the border situation," he said.

But Lt Gen Narudon said no reinforcements have been sent to the border areas as yet.

"Our troops are just stepping up patrols along the border areas to protect the lives and properties of our people," he said.

Paper Calls for Public Opinion on Security Act

*BK0909115689 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai
9 Sep 89 p 2*

[Editorial: "Keep Cool about Security Act"]

[Text] The issue of the security act remains a topic of interest among the people as it is an important and

sensitive issue involving both national security and individual freedoms within the democratic system. The extensive comment in the media and various institutions is, therefore, a move in the right direction.

Critics of the military, which made the proposal to the prime minister, should not forget that it is in charge of national security. Furthermore, there have been repeated calls from various sectors for the Anticommunist Act to be abrogated.

The security act which will replace the Anticommunist Act will certainly contain provisions to deal with offenses endangering the democratic system, including economic and political crimes, as well as other categories.

The National Assembly has the specific duty to pass laws. It must guarantee that every law is fair to the people under the democratic system. There are, of course, opinions and actions which constitute a security threat to national institutions. Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate must therefore study very carefully all articles and aspects of the law to be promulgated.

It is advisable, meanwhile, for the government, which proposed the draft bill, to give a chance to the general people, academics and professionals in all fields to extensively study the draft bill and voice their opinions before the bill is put before parliament. This is because a good and useful law must result from consensus among the people. The government should not pressure the people into accepting it.

As for fears that the proposed security act would become a tool for the government to get rid of opponents, as in some neighboring countries, such fears should not be dismissed. There have been examples of injustice, especially in Thailand where the abuse of power is rampant. There should be a measure of prevention. The government should assure the people by being frank and sincere toward them, and by allowing them to have a chance to freely voice their opinions on the issue. There has to be security for the people in order to achieve security for the state.

Trade Figures Show Deficit With Japan, ASEAN

*BK1009114489 Bangkok TNA in English 0423 GMT
5 Sep 89*

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 5 (ECOANA-TNA)—Thailand's trade value in the first seven months of this year rose a sharp 29 percent compared to that of the same period last year, as a result of the expansion in both the import and export sectors.

The Business Economics Department reports that Thailand's overseas trade between January and July this year was valued at 645.5 billion baht (25 baht equals one U.S. dollar). The department says the country exported 289 billion baht worth of goods in the seven-month period, or accounting for about 56 percent of this year's total export target set at 508.6 billion baht.

However, the department estimates that total exports this year will reach 510.3 billion baht, a slight increase over the set target by about 0.3 percent.

It says imports in the first seven months amounted to 356.5 billion baht, an increase of about 26 percent over the corresponding period of last year.

Total imports by the end of this year are expected to register at 635 billion baht, or a 23 percent increase from 1988.

According to the department, Thailand suffered a trade deficit of 67.5 billion baht between January and July, mostly with Japan and ASEAN partners. However, the country gained a trade surplus of about 26.4 billion baht with the United States and the European Community.

Lao Tariff Boost 'Disrupts' Border Trade

*BK1009020389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
10 Sep 89 p 2*

[Excerpt] Thai and Lao cross-border trade has been disrupted during the past three months by a sharp increase in Laotian import and export tariffs.

Thai merchants at key border points in Nakhon Phanom, Sakhon Nakhon and Mukdahan have reportedly suspended trade with Laos because of Vientiane's unannounced and unilateral increase of import and export tariffs on goods entering and leaving the country.

Mr Prawit Chiawiriyabunya, chairman of Nakhon Phanom's Chamber of Commerce, said several Thai companies had lost heavily because of the Laotian move.

Hardest hit are those who barter for Laotian wood.

A sharp increase of export tariffs on Laotian wood drove several major provincial companies to near bankruptcy because they had sent millions of baht worth of goods to Laos, claimed one merchant who refused to be named. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Remains of Three Servicemen Returned to U.S.

*BK1109155989 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT
11 Sep 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 11—Remains of three American servicemen killed in the Vietnam war were returned to a representative of the U.S. Joint Casualty Resolution Centre here today by the Vietnam office for search of missing soldiers.

Since March 1974, Vietnam has made 29 such returns to the U.S. side with a total of 394 sets of remains.

Envoy Briefs Press on Withdrawal From Cambodia

BK1209030189 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
12 Sep 89 p 2

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] Hanoi expects an increase in military operations between the Cambodian factions following their troops' withdrawal but is confident the government in Phnom Penh will be able to defend itself.

"We can expect a certain escalation of military activities but nothing that will make sensational news," Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Le Mai told a press conference yesterday.

Le Mai said the recent reports of a possible Vietnamese return to Cambodia was a "distortion," adding that Hanoi was confident the Phnom Penh government could defend itself against the resistance forces.

But he added that the responsibility for the return of the Khmer Rouge will fall on the world community, especially those countries who have criticized Vietnam for its presence in Cambodia.

The ambassador said Hanoi does not want to see the war prolonged in Cambodia and will try to facilitate peace negotiations among the four Cambodian parties. He welcomed Prime Minister Chaichai Chunhawan's initiative to hold separate meetings with the four Cambodian leaders to sound out their opinions on the Paris conference.

"We consider it an active, positive contribution to the development of the situation in this region and is also in line with the wish expressed by most of the delegates at the conclusion of the Paris conference," he said.

The ambassador reaffirmed the Vietnamese pledge to withdraw its remaining 26,000 forces, including tanks, armoured vehicles and artillery from Cambodia by Sept 26 with all forces being posted back to their original bases in Vietnam. He added that the only Vietnamese remaining would be the embassy staff and economic advisers.

He said Hanoi wanted to see China, who supplies the most arms to the Khmer Rouge, honour its promise to cease its military assistance to the three resistance groups after the pullout.

According to the plan, Vietnamese forces will leave the war-torn country by different roads and rivers through border checkpoints: Duc Co (Gia Lai-Cong Tum province), Ha Tien (Kien Giang province), Hong Ngu (Dong Thap province) and by sea from Kompong Som.

The ambassador repeated Hanoi's earlier invitation for foreign witnesses to the troop pullout including representatives from France and Indonesia as co-chairmen of the international conference on Cambodia held in Paris. Yugoslavia as chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, the UN secretary general, representatives of international organizations and foreign journalists.

Commenting on the absence of a mechanism to verify the withdrawal, Le Mai said he thought world leaders believed the Vietnamese troop withdrawal was genuine.

"At the Paris conference the troop withdrawal question was considered as something sure, something that has already been solved. Military commanders and government leaders recognize that we are withdrawing all our troops from Cambodia," Le Mai said.

The envoy said it was a "fabricated rumour," that Vietnam had recently dispatched more arms to strengthen the Phnom Penh forces.

"To pour arms into Cambodia is to encourage civil war," he said.

But Le Mai added that before any agreement is made it was still possible for Vietnam to send military assistance to its ally in Phnom Penh. [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English on 12 September on page 6 in a similar report adds: "Meanwhile, the envoy said relations between Vietnam and the United States 'are improving' though both parties were 'not very satisfied' with each other's performance at the Paris conference.

[“Cooperation between the United States and Vietnam on humanitarian issues is going very well,” he noted”]

Socialist Countries Observe National Day

BK0309082789 Hanoi VNA in English 0502 GMT
3 Sep 89

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 3—A meeting was held in Moscow on September 1st by the Moscow Party Committee, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and the U.S.S.R.-Vietnam Friendship Society, to mark the 44th anniversaries of the August revolution and the National Day (Sept.2) of Vietnam.

Among those present at the function were V.I. Kuznetsov, secretary of the Moscow Party Committee, and A.N. Gulchenko, first vice-president of the U.S.S.R.-Vietnam Friendship Society and vice-minister of fisheries.

Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Manh Cam, and Mai Thuc Le, head of a visiting delegation of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, also attended.

Speaking on this occasion, A.N. Gulchenko highlighted the great significance of the two anniversaries. He spoke of the results of the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation over the years, and reiterated the resolve of the Soviet party, government, and people to further raise the efficiency of this cooperation in the future.

In reply, Ambassador Nguyen Manh Cam thanked the Soviet party, government and people for their great and effective assistance to Vietnam.

On this occasion, a mass meeting was held in Phnom Penh on September 1 by the Phnom Penh People's Committee to mark the 44th anniversaries of the August 1945 revolution and the national day (Sept.2) of Vietnam.

Present at the function were Nguon Nhel, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and Secretary of the Phnom Penh Party Committee, and others.

Tan Phong, Vietnamese charge d'affaires to Cambodia, and members of the diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh, attended.

Addressing the meeting, Nguon Nhel said:

"The August 1945 revolution and the birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on September 2, 1945 were glorious victories of the Vietnamese people. They ushered in a new era in Vietnam's history and created favourable conditions for the Cambodian and Lao peoples to win one victory after another in their revolutionary struggle. Those historic victories resulted from the correct revolutionary line of the Indochinese Communist Party founded and led by the respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, they were also victories of Marxism - Leninism."

He went on: "The 44th anniversaries of Vietnam's August revolution and national day come at a time when the world is witnessing great changes and advancing towards detente. Nations in the world have realized all the more clearly the value of national independence and sovereignty, and therefore are striving ever harder for peace, independence, democracy and social progress."

"We are firmly convinced that the collusion between imperialist and reactionary forces can by any means hinder the revolutionary advance of the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Lao people in the struggle for peace and security in their own countries and for stability and cooperation in the region and the world as a whole. In this spirit, we fully support the proposal made by the Lao People's Democratic Republic on Southeast Asia's neutrality, considering it a contribution to the safeguard of peace and stability in the region and in the world. We welcome and support Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's policy of turning Indochina into a market place. Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos are ready to forge neighborly relations with the Kingdom of Thailand as well as other ASEAN countries on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual benefits."

Taking the floor, Vietnamese Charge d'affaires Tan Phong said: The party, government, and people of Vietnam will do their utmost to further consolidate and promote these special ties in the interests of peace, stability and social progress of the three Indochinese countries and Southeast Asia as a whole.

A get-together was jointly organized in Phnom Penh on August 31 by the Cambodia - Vietnam Friendship Association and the Vietnamese Embassy to mark the 44th anniversaries of the August revolution and the national day (Sept.2) of Vietnam.

A film show was jointly sponsored in Vientiane on September 1st by the Lao Ministry of Information and Culture and the Vietnamese Embassy to honor the 44th National Day of Vietnam.

Sali Vongkhamsao, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Maysouk Saysompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee and president of the Lao-Vietnamese Friendship Association, and others were present at the event.

Also on this occasion, the leading paper "PASASON," central organ of the LPRP, on September 2 devoted large space to a joint message of greetings from Lao leaders to their Vietnamese counterparts and an article written by Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Xuan, praising the fruitful development of the militant solidarity, special friendship, and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Laos over the past decades, and highlighting the wholehearted support and assistance given by the party, government, and people of Laos to the Vietnamese people in their national defense and socialist construction.

National Day Comment Made on Socialist State

*BK0209063689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 1 Sep 89*

[2 September NHAN DAN editorial: "Our State is a State of the People, by the People, and for the People"]

[Text] The greatest success ever recorded by the Vietnamese revolution since the party came into existence was its ability to establish a state that represents the people's right to mastery, which has served as the basis for the party to bring into play its leading role in our entire society. In substance, that is the proletarian dictatorship state.

Over the past 40 years and more, under the party's leadership, our state, which has developed continuously and has actually become the most effective power of the laboring people, has fulfilled many great tasks in the nation's history. These include firmly preserving independence, unifying the country, and advancing it to socialism. Because the strength of our state has stemmed from the laboring people, it is a state of the people, by the people, and for the people. Due to the complicated nature of the tasks related to socialist transformation and construction, apart from achievements and strong points our state has also revealed many shortcomings and weaknesses. The profound impact of the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidy has also driven our state into a situation where it has been compelled to do many things at the same time, to fall short of

responsibility and authority; and to operate through many intermediary links and with less efficiency.

After more than 2 years of implementing the Sixth Party Congress resolution, the efficiency of state management has increased one step further; the state machinery has gradually been consolidated; and work related to administrative and economic management has initially been improved, thus helping to direct all socioeconomic activities in society according to plans and rules.

Meanwhile, the network of state organs directly elected by the people has been strengthened and has step by step operated in accordance with functions, reflecting the people's power.

We can see ever more clearly that as long as the managerial efficiency of the state has increased, the leadership of the party has also been strengthened and the right to mastery of the people has also been promoted. However, the managerial operation of the state machinery can display efficiency only when law is upheld and enforced. Law manifests the party lines and policies and the people's right to mastery.

Management by law specifically manifests the party's leadership over society and means obeying the will and aspirations of broad segments of the people. Therefore, all organizations and persons must be equal before the law, must live and work according to the law, and must not allow any exceptions or acts under the pretext of expanding democracy to disrupt law and discipline.

In these days, faced with the complex developments of the situation in the country and the world, we must affirm together that only with socialism can we firmly consolidate and develop the fruits of national independence, thereby gradually enriching and strengthening the country and bringing about an abundant and happy life for the people.

The right to leadership of a ruling party and the right to mastery of the people cannot be exercised and the building of socialism cannot be achieved without a systematically and scientifically organized state that operates in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, and that is fully capable of administering socioeconomic management. Our state is not a solitary organization; therefore, it is impossible to increase the efficiency of state management through various state organs only.

It is necessary to strengthen the leadership of the party; increase the managerial efficiency of the state; promote the right to mastery of the people; firmly maintain discipline, rules, and the legal system on the basis of expanding socialist democracy, along with constantly heightening vigilance to readily struggle to frustrate all schemes and acts of imperialism and forces that are hostile to or oppose and undermine our revolution.

All this constitutes a common guideline for us to keep on steadily renovating the organizational and operational

methods of the present political system, as well as increasing the managerial efficiency of our socialist state.

Nonaligned Conference Goals Praised

BK0409090289 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT
4 Sep 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 4—"The ninth summit of the Nonaligned Movement is taking place in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, at a time when the world situation experiences big changes and the nonaligned countries face new opportunities and challenges," notes the national paper NHAN DAN in an editorial today.

It says : "While the warmongering imperialist forces, headed by the U.S. imperialists, are stepping up the perilous arms-race, modernizing nuclear and conventional forces, and going on with the strategic defence initiative program, the nonaligned countries should push up their struggle for peace and disarmament and against the danger of a nuclear war." The paper points out that the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism, the main objective of the Nonaligned Movement, remains a burning issue on the agenda of the Belgrade summit. It continues : "More than ever before, struggling for a new, just and equitable world economic order is an urgent task. It is necessary to accelerate North-South negotiations and promote South-South cooperation, multilateral cooperation, and especially regional cooperation, in order to deal with new economic challenges at present. "In Southeast Asia, the dialogue for resolving the Cambodia issue is going on vigorously...The Vietnamese people hope that by promoting the constructive results of the resolutions of its previous sessions on Cambodia, the current nonaligned summit will take positive decisions to contribute to peacefully settling the Cambodia issue and making Southeast Asia a peaceful, stable, friendly and cooperative region."

Nguyen Co Thach Views Foreign Affairs

BK1109140589 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN
in Vietnamese Aug 89 pp 1-8

[Article by Nguyen Co Thach, SRV Council of Ministers vice chairman and foreign minister: "All for Peace, National Independence, and Development"]

[Text] The Communist Party of Vietnam's [CPV] sixth congress opened a new stage in the development of the Vietnamese revolution. In the past 2 years or more, renovation has been taking place step by step in all areas of operation by our party and state.

Along with the overall renovation being carried out by all of the party and the people, we are also renewing the domain of our foreign affairs on the basis of bringing into play the great victories in our struggle for national defense and construction over the past 40 years and the experiences derived from that struggle. Renovation of foreign affairs is aimed at no other goal than carrying out the tasks of the Vietnamese revolution at a time when

the world is undergoing very swift changes on a global scale and in the most profound manner ever recorded in the history of international relations.

The past 44 years were a most difficult and complex period for the Vietnamese revolution. In the world, this was the period of cold war and limited hot wars, with Southeast Asia as a hotbed where the fiercest and most prolonged conflicts took place.

As one of the prime important activities of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia, Vietnam's foreign affairs branch had to engage together with the whole nation in the survival struggle against many times stronger and larger enemies, who are not only armed to the teeth but are also experienced and in control of the most powerful diplomatic machines in the world. The enemies' plots were really cruel. Combining the strength of the most modern weapons, they strived to use the most perfidious, diplomatic tricks to nip the Vietnamese revolution in the bud, protract the partition of Vietnam, envelop and isolate Vietnam, and squash the will for independence and aspiration for peace and freedom of the Vietnamese nation.

In the past 40 years or more, armed with Lenin's great principle that "Peace is the supreme principle" and with President Ho Chi Minh's thought that "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" and following the path of the October revolution, Vietnam's foreign affairs under the CPV leadership have constantly matured through combat. The secret of Vietnam's diplomatic success is that it has always relied on the strength of a just cause and of the people; has combined national strength with the broad support of friends on five continents; and has, at the same time, harmonized its activities with those of the era in conformity with the aspiration of the world people. As a result, our foreign affairs network together with the whole nation has written glorious pages in the history of national construction and defense, and has contributed to the common struggle of nations in the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Vietnam, which was formerly not shown on the world map, is now an active member in the great family of world nations, a loyal ally of the socialist community, and a reliable friend of all nations that are struggling for liberation. With its contributions, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has now become a decisive factor for peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The preliminary agreement signed on 6 March 1946 between Vietnam and France, the first 1954 Geneva agreement on ending the Indochinese war, the 1961-62 Geneva agreement on Laos, the 1973 Paris agreement on restoring peace in Vietnam, and Vietnam's initiatives full of goodwill to solve the Cambodian issue and build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality, and cooperation are the historic milestones on Vietnam's path toward maturity in foreign affairs. These milestones reflect the nature of Vietnam's foreign affairs. They are the incarnation of diplomatic successes of the Vietnamese people in their long struggle

for peace and national independence, and of our contributions to the common cause of the world's people.

The abovesaid achievements are great, and they are a firm basis for the current renovation cause. With a view to accomplishing these achievements, during the past 40 years the shaping of Vietnam's foreign policy was based on the changing conditions in the world to serve the unswerving strategic objective of the Vietnamese revolution, that is, to achieve national liberation and to unify the fatherland. In the new stage of the revolution—the stage of building socialism and defending the fatherland—requirements for the renovation are certainly more demanding and pressing because the revolutionary task and the international situation have changed.

Our world is undergoing the most profound changes since the October revolution. The scientific and technological revolution, the process of internationalizing the world labor force, the trend of a uniform world market, the destructive nature of modern wars, and many other international issues all are global questions beyond the control of any country and are posing various opportunities and historic challenges to nations. Although the world today faces many very acute conflicts, the world's people now have more capabilities, and more than ever before they should cooperate with one another for their survival and development.

Today, each nation's speed and scale of development advances in parallel with the pace and scale of its participation in the international division of labor, and in accordance with its role in the common mechanism for the world economy. The more the international division of labor is needed, the more the dependence on each other is required. Depending on each other does not obstruct nations from maintaining and developing their national identity. On the contrary, it requires nations to develop their strong points to participate in the increasingly close cooperation in the world. One thing that seems to be illogical is that nations having the highest ability for development depend more on other nations. Crises during the 70's have testified to this illogical phenomenon. This means that development is in close association with cooperation. At present, we cannot imagine a country—no matter how big it is—that can develop without requiring peace and cooperation with other nations. Regionalism has increasingly developed, with cooperation and economic joint ventures overshadowing political and military alliances among countries with favorable, geographical conditions. This is the new characteristic of the international division of labor.

Another point I would like to mention here is that with the emergence of the nuclear arms arsenals that can destroy many human generations on earth, all schemes aimed at gaining victory in a modern, nuclear war have gone bankrupt. People in countries with or without nuclear arms are likewise facing the danger of a nuclear holocaust. The arms race, especially the strategic arms race, has long been used by some imperialist countries as a tool for their hegemonic policy. The race has become a

factor seriously affecting the balance of various aspects of socioeconomic life in many countries and has become a heavy burden for them, and may cause serious losses to them in the global race for economic, scientific, and technological advancement. There existed a circumstance in which a country with the most modern lethal weapons and equipment plunged into limited wars against nations and experienced setbacks in its economy. Some other countries, which were heavily damaged in World War II but spent small military budgets and refrained from involvement in limited wars, are becoming economic superpowers with the greatest, economic strength.

These are factors leading to a very strong movement against nuclear war and for disarmament in the entire world. Thanks to the signing of the treaty on elimination of medium-range missiles between the Soviet Union and the United States, the world is practically capable of undergoing a process of partial or regional disarmament. This is also a moving force leading to the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, between China and the United States, and between the Soviet Union and China, thus opening a new state of struggle and cooperation in peaceful coexistence on a world scale. Because of the need for peace and stability in order to undergo development, many regional conflicts have been settled by negotiations. The efforts to avert the danger of war and improve relations among the big powers have caused various political or military alliances in the world to slacken. Meanwhile, after more than 40 years of fighting for national independence and going through ordeals and successive revolutionary struggle movements, various nations' spirit of independence and sovereignty, and the sense of struggle for democracy of various countries' people are developing vigorously.

Like all the other countries, Vietnam is facing both highly favorable historical opportunities and tremendous challenges. To us, this is a matter of imperatively pressing importance because our country, which was ruled by colonialism for almost 100 years and devastated by war for 40 years, has successively been subjected to natural disasters. Meanwhile, due to voluntarism and a lack of concern for the objective law governing the economy, we have committed serious mistakes in economic development. The pressing issue set forth for us at present is that we cannot continue but must change the policies on economic development that we have adopted during the past 10 years, while grasping the substantially great opportunities in order to quickly overcome difficulties and surge forward for the development of our economy. Based on its keen perception of this pressing issue, the Sixth CPV Congress was determined to effect a comprehensive change, in which our foreign policy is aimed at taking advantage of the favorable, international conditions along with gaining time and trying our best to gradually stabilize or create a basis for economic development within the next 10-15 years, as well as building socialism and safeguarding national independence to

contribute positively to the common struggle for peace, development, national independence, democracy, and socialism. This is the strategic objective and loftiest interest of our entire party and people.

One of the four major experiences acquired by the Sixth Party Congress from the struggle over the past 60 years is the need to combine the strength of the nation with that of the age. That lesson is a hallmark on our foreign policy and all activities concerning external relations at present.

The question that has been raised for us is how to combine the strength of the nation with that of the age in the new revolutionary stage, and turn them into a factor that directs all policies and activities on the external relations front.

1. The Vietnamese people's experiences in their struggle for national defense and construction over the past half a century indicate that the only way for a small nation to cope with more powerful, aggressive, imperialist countries is to develop its own strength while at the same time relying on the strength of the era to create a combined strength surpassing that of its enemies. To this end, one must use the stance of the working class based on socialist internationalism rather than the narrow-minded, chauvinistic stance to handle foreign relations. The strength of the Vietnamese people and the Communist Party of Vietnam lies in the fact that they have always regarded mankind's highest interests, which are peace and national independence, as the highest interests of the Vietnamese working class and people. The objectives of the Vietnamese party and people's struggle must be closely linked with the common goals of the world peoples' struggle. Thanks to their clear-cut class stance and under the Communist Party of Vietnam's leadership, the Vietnamese people always know that as far as the imperialist countries are concerned, there is a difference between the ruling circles and the people under their control, and that the latter are also the victims of imperialism. The Vietnamese people have joined hands with those victims in the common struggle against the war of aggression waged by the ruling circles in those countries. As a result, the Vietnamese people's struggle has always been strongly supported by people all over the world, including countries where the ruling circles have adopted a hostile policy toward the Vietnamese people. Moreover, not only have the Vietnamese people shown concern for national interests, but they have also constantly supported the world peoples' struggle for peace and national independence, regarding these objectives as part of their sacred mission.

Because we know how to combine national strength with the strength of the era, our strength has increased enormously. On the other hand, the imperialists have run counter to the world peoples' aspirations for peace and national independence. As a result, even though they possess a very powerful material strength, they have constantly been weakened and defeated.

Now that peace, cooperation, and development have become the highest interests of the world peoples and have set the common trend for international relations, all nations should gear their efforts to combine national strength with the strength of the era in fulfilling these goals. This means that countries with different, social and political systems should promote cooperation and peaceful coexistence and that international conflicts should be resolved through peaceful negotiations. All countries which run counter to this trend will certainly meet with defeat, no matter how powerful they may be.

2. In the process of national development, the people of an economically backward country may, within a relatively short period of time, fill the gap created by hundreds of years of backwardness, provided they know how to combine national strength with the strength of the era. This could not be done in the past. For many countries, the process of industrialization took as many as 100 years at the end of the 18th century, about 50 years during the 19th century, and 20-30 years after World War II. Since the beginning of the 1980's, the world economic situation has undergone unprecedentedly great changes and has created historical conditions for further reducing the time necessary for completing the industrialization process.

First, the new developments of the technological revolution have drastically accelerated the growth of the world production forces in all respects and on a global scale far beyond all national boundaries and limits set by military and political pacts.

Second, the constant need for the internationalization of the world production forces calls for the abolition of attempts to divide the world into separate and small markets confined within the frameworks of political and military pacts. The world has become a single market.

Third, the high level of development of the world production forces and the formation of a single, world market require a new labor distribution worldwide.

Developments in the world economy have created new possibilities that could not exist in the past two centuries. Now, if an economically underdeveloped country knows how to optimally exploit the high, development level of world production forces and the large-scale, market expansion worldwide, it can develop its economy to a high level within a much shorter period than previously necessary. To be more specific, if one knows how to use the world's highly developed production forces as input for one's economy and if one can secure the worldwide market as a consumer for one's production output, one would be fully capable of quickly bringing one's economy up to the international standard. The prime condition is that one must turn one's economy into a component of the world economy of goods production, and one must observe the general laws of the world economy. The history of man's evolution, as well as the development of the world economy, must follow the general laws of human society. Although

nations have their own development characteristics, they cannot override these general laws. It is the same thing with the world economy. Although countries with different social regimes and production modes have their own peculiarities in developing their economies, they must always follow the general development laws of the world economy. No nation—no matter what politico-social regime it might adopt—can deny the general laws of human history as well as of the world economy as a group. Nations can only apply these general laws to their peculiar conditions. Acting against them will court failure. In today's world, no country can be self-sufficient without a need for relations with the outside world, and no politico-military alliance can be powerful through self-sufficiency.

3. We cannot, of course, speak in a general manner when mentioning the strength of the era, but we should see clearly the specific forces that represent the developmental trends of man's society; these are the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They are the mainstay of the world people's struggle for peace and development.

In the past 70 years, the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress cannot be separated from the vigorous growth of the Soviet Union and the world socialist system. What would today's world be like if the Soviet Union did not exist? What would be the fate of nations if imperialism alone monopolized nuclear arms, freely waged wars against nations, and wantonly smothered nations through economic envelopment?

For the past 40 years, the Soviet party, government, and people have always been the Vietnamese people's most reliable ally in their struggle for liberation and national construction. The Vietnamese people's victories in their revolution for national liberation, as well as in restoration of their war-torn economy and the building of the material bases for socialism, cannot be separated from the great, valuable support and aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Entering the new revolutionary stage, the Soviet Union and Vietnam have carried out reorganization and renovation in order to have "more socialism". In such a situation, solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is in the fundamental and long-term interests of the Vietnamese people as well as of the peoples of other socialist countries. Nevertheless, the problem raised for both sides now is that cooperation must be effective. As a result, it is necessary to basically renew the system of cooperation. Particularly, we must shift the system of bureaucratic centralism of subsidies and trade in kind to the system of direct cooperation through various, financially autonomous, economic bases and to the system of monetary payment. At present, the major problem in renewing the system of cooperation among socialist countries is that the system of bureaucratic centralism based on subsidies has not been eliminated. The true nature of this system is autarky, in which excess goods will be sold and shortages

will be filled through purchases. This system is not based at all on the production of goods. Everyone understands that the question of renewing cooperation among socialist countries is a matter of survival for all socialist countries. Moreover, we must realize that the system of cooperation among socialist countries must be linked to the process of reorganization, reform, and renovation in many socialist countries. This is a fact that we should seek ways to deal with. With the progress of restructuring in the Soviet Union and of renovation in Vietnam, we have some grounds to be optimistic about the relations of Vietnam's future cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In relations with socialist countries, Vietnam should mention the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China, the most populous, socialist country. This normalization is in the interests of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, socialism, and peace in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world over.

4. The Nonaligned Movement holds an important position in the epochal strength. The Nonaligned Movement came into being in the background of the cold war during the 1960's. Over the past 30 years, the movement has struggled in a very difficult international situation to achieve its fundamental goals that are peace, national independence, and development. By following correctly the trends of the era and conforming to the interests and aspirations of the world peoples, the movement has now become the point of rallying the most forces in the world, involving 100 countries and accounting for half of the world population. In the past 30 years, the movement has been a force that positively struggled for national independence and opposed military alliances of aggression. The movement has become a positive factor of peace and international cooperation. As a positive member of the Nonaligned Movement, Vietnam treasures the relations of friendship and cooperation with nonaligned countries. We should mention here Vietnam's relations of friendship and cooperation with India. These relations are becoming a model of cooperation among nonaligned countries. This cooperation not only benefits the development of both countries but also constitutes a factor of peace in the Asia-Pacific region.

5. The struggle to turn the Asia-Pacific region into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation is the most important requirement in creating a favorable, international environment for developing the strength of the Vietnamese nation under the new historical conditions. In the past 50 years or more, the Asia-Pacific region has been rife with changes and wars. The three major wars involving directly one or more powerful countries in the world, and dozens of wars and conflicts participated by hundreds of thousands of soldiers have taken place in this region. The Asia-Pacific region is now oriented toward the 21st century in a healthier, political atmosphere, especially in the wake of normalized relations between the Soviet Union and China, the largest socialist countries in the region and the world. These two countries have the most dynamic and developing economies in the world.

Being one of the most dynamic and promising areas in the Asia-Pacific region, over the past 40 years Southeast Asia has been an area where many profound developments have taken place. The real cause of the burning situation in Southeast Asia over the past 40 years has been the imperialist circles' policies of aggression and interference against the struggle for national independence of the peoples of various Southeast Asian countries, especially the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The war waged by imperialism against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia was aimed at suppressing the national, liberation movement in Southeast Asia while implementing a hostile policy against socialism—the Soviet Union and China—and turning Indochina into the hottest spot in East-West relations. The victorious struggle of Southeast Asian nations has basically changed the situation in this region. Peace, national independence, and development have become a major trend as shown in the ZOPFAN (Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality) concept put forth by the ASEAN countries on the night before the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation was victoriously concluded. This aspiration has been expressed in a most vehement and concrete fashion through Thai Prime Minister Chatchai's policy of "turning Indochina from a battlefield into a marketplace." Together with Indonesia's efforts for peace and with the new policy of Thailand, the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia has reached a turning point in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. At present, the Southeast Asian situation is very promising. Chances are that a political solution to the Cambodian problem will be achieved on the basis of a complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer Army from Cambodia by September 1989 and the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique in conjunction with the establishment of a zone of peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia for all countries in the region.

For the benefit of peace in Southeast Asia, we would like to point out the importance of the normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam. This normalization is in the interests of the peoples of Vietnam and the United States. The longer this normalization of relations is put off, the more the spiritual wounds of the war will continue to bleed in the hearts of the American people.

Along with the general development of the world situation in the direction of continued struggle while achieving cooperation for peaceful coexistence, Southeast Asia is now standing on the threshold of a new era; an era of peace and cooperation. This is the aspiration and interest of the peoples of all Southeast Asian nations and has also been the objective pursued by the Vietnamese foreign affairs sector over the past 40 years.

International relations are shifting to a new stage quite different from that in the past 70 years. The new situation requires us to carry out renovation, especially to renovate our thinking. Many decades-old conceptions on

international relations are now no longer suitable. It is impossible to use old conceptions to deal with ever-changing problems in international relations. This is the struggle that exists between the old and the new.

On the other hand, it is necessary to realize that in our ever-changing world some things are unchangeable. For example, the well-known law on the evolution and development of human society, already pointed out by Marx and Lenin, which states: The laboring people are the ones who make history. The moving force for the development of human society where classes exist is the class struggle. It is certain that mankind will advance toward socialism.

On the basis of the lessons learned by the Vietnamese people in their struggle over the past half a century, the Vietnamese foreign affairs sector is all the more confident in the success of the struggle for peace, cooperation, and development of Vietnam in the world arena in the years to come.

Do Muoi Receives Ha Tuyen Province Delegation

*BK1109145189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 10 Sep 89*

[Text] Comrade Do Muoi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 9 September cordially received at the Presidential Palace a delegation of Uncle Ho's good nieces and nephews from the highland areas of Ha Tuyen Province.

The delegation was composed of 50 persons, more than 40 of them being Uncle Ho's good nieces and nephews belonging to six ethnic minority groups of the Kinh, Mnong, Tay, Nung, Dao, and Giay from districts in the border areas.

During the meeting, Chairman Do Muoi led the delegation on a tour to Uncle Ho's home, fruit orchard, and fish pond and to see scenery surrounding Uncle Ho's mausoleum. He also talked cordially to these children.

Speaking to them, Chairman Do Muoi expressed his delight in receiving the delegation of Uncle Ho's good nieces and nephews from the highland areas of Ha Tuyen Province on a visit to the capital city. Chairman Do Muoi commended them for their efforts in overcoming difficulties and studying diligently to become Uncle Ho's good nieces and nephews. He also conveyed his thanks to teachers and parents for their efforts in teaching and bringing up these children.

On this occasion, Chairman Do Muoi expressed the hope that teachers will strive to overcome all difficulties to teach and train these children more effectively in order to build the younger generation into useful citizens of the fatherland.

Comment Invited on Draft Trade Union Law

*BK0709094789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] The Office of the National Assembly and Council of State has announced as follows:

- Implementing the eighth National Assembly's fifth session resolution on the basis of the suggestions offered by National Assembly deputies, the Council of State has agreed to readjust the draft law on trade unions and decided to arrange for the people to contribute their views before submitting it to the National Assembly for approval at its sixth session to be held in December this year.
- The draft law on trade unions includes the preamble, 5 chapters, and 27 articles.
- The preamble defines the aims of the law.
- Chapter one, which includes two articles, deals with general stipulations such as position, functions, and duties of trade unions and with stipulations on the right to form trade unions.
- Chapter two, which includes nine articles, stipulates the rights and obligations for trade unions to participate in state construction and management and economic management; the responsibilities and functions for trade unions to participate in formulating and applying laws, protecting the legitimate interests of laborers, and solving problems concerning employment, wages, and social policies for laborers; and the right to inspection of trade unions.
- Chapter three, which includes nine articles, stipulates specifically the responsibilities and functions for grass-roots trade union organizations to participate in managing enterprises and protecting the direct interests of laborers in all state enterprises, administrative agencies, small industrial and handicraft cooperatives, joint venture and private enterprises of Vietnam, and enterprises with foreign investment capital.
- Chapter four, which includes four articles, contains stipulations on ensuring conditions for trade union cadres to provide facilities, in terms of finance and property, for the operation of trade unions.
- Chapter five, the last chapter, contains stipulations on implementation of this law.

By order of the Council of State, the Office of the National Assembly and Council of State has the honor of disseminating the draft law on trade unions to the people through the mass media for their information and comment.

Apart from participating in the contribution of suggestions at various state agencies and social and mass organizations, all collectives and individuals can contribute comments through postage free letters to the Office of the National Assembly and Council of State, No 35 Ngo Quyen, Hanoi.

The envelopes of these letters should be marked with the words: Suggestions concerning the draft law on trade unions. The deadline for receiving these letters is 15 October 1989.

Ha Xuan Truong Expresses Views on Pluralism

BK1209064189 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN
in Vietnamese Jul 89 pp 1-5

[Article by Ha Xuan Truong: "Plurality and Pluralism"]

[Text] Pluralism is still unknown in our country to all except researchers. Aside from the book by Ano Vink criticizing pluralism published in 1982 by the GDR Zisch Publishing House of Berlin, which was abridged and introduced in a handful of copies by our Su That [Truth] Publishing House in 1986, there has perhaps been no detailed treatise on pluralism.

The "monistic" and "pluralistic" theories of origins are concepts of methodology and world outlook in philosophy and science that deal with such questions as: Did the world begin with one or several origins? Was the world structure shaped separately and independently or within a general entity? Is there only one or more than one truth? Is there only one or more than one methodology? And, so forth. There is idealistic pluralism and materialistic pluralism, just as there is idealistic monism and materialistic monism. By the time the term "pluralism" came into being (footnote 1) (Researchers hold that the term "pluralism" was coined in 1712 by German philosopher Wolf Christian Von [1670-1751]) in the history of philosophy, the "monistic" and "dualistic" theories of origin had been debated for ages.

From being a philosophical concept, pluralism has entered the sphere of politics. The bourgeoisie was the first to get hold of pluralism as its own political viewpoint. Therefore, when speaking of pluralism, one understands that it means the political pluralism of the bourgeoisie.

When the bourgeoisie was in the ascendant, the content of pluralism consisted of opposition to the monopoly of truth, protection of the diversity and equality of various groups of different interests, and opposition to the formation of majority groups that oppress minority groups in the capitalist regime. Pluralism played a definite role in formulating the U.S. Constitution in 1787.

In the course of the development of capitalism, the ruling bourgeois class has gradually abandoned the original progressive spirit of pluralism. The policy of "freedom of activity for various forces" in a "big-fish-eat-small-fish" system has become a utopian objective. In reality, this policy is both a trick used to readjust interests according to the principle of competition and a screen to conceal inequality under the monopolistic capitalist regime. There exist in many countries hundreds of different political organizations that are opposed to one another, but that are all controlled by a handful of parties representing giant capitalist conglomerates. These parties compete against one another while at the same time acting in coordination to take turns at maintaining their political and economic monopoly. Pluralism has become an ideological weapon for the bourgeoisie to strike at the progressive and revolutionary forces, to undermine the unity of the working

movement, and to oppose the socialist countries after they are founded. It is the aim of pluralism to set up separate opposition political organizations within the working class and within its vanguard unit—the communist party—and to propagate the idea of opposition political organizations right in the socialist countries' political system.

Under the pens of bourgeois ideologists, pluralism was presented differently depending on the various developmental stages and concrete circumstances of the struggle to protect the rights of different interest groups. Whatever forms of presentation it may involve, pluralism constantly denies the revolutionary movement of the working class and the laboring people, the communist party's leading role, and the path of advance to socialism; and always aims at maintaining the order established by capitalism. For bourgeois politicians and ideologists, the existence of pluralism in socialist countries simply means that these countries must accept the open activities of antisocialist forces and the communist party must recognize the existence of anticommunist forces.

Historical realities in our country and many other nations indicate that the existence of political opposition and a single or multiparty system in a certain country is determined by the concrete historical conditions of that country and that one cannot regard this fact as the principle governing a genuinely democratic system. The democratic or undemocratic nature of a state is reflected first of all by the class character of that state. It is also determined by the answers to these questions: Whose interests does that state represent? Does the organization of that state guarantee conditions for the people to participate in the management and control of the state machinery? The democratic nature of a state is determined by the class character and lines of the ruling party in that state.

For many years now, capitalism, exploiting the errors of the socialist countries, especially the latter's violations against the people's democratic liberties, has tried by all means to direct its spearheads against socialism. The imperialist forces have used pluralism as an ideological weapon to support the opposition factions' attempts to discredit the communist party and socialism right in the socialist countries. Recently, U.S. President Bush openly declared "the implementation of long-term political pluralism and respect for human rights." He also held that communism has disintegrated and given way to a capitalist-style movement for democratic liberties. The United States and many Western countries have openly raised funds for Polish opposition factions to oppose the Polish United Workers Party and socialism in Poland. They even sent people and printing means and documents to directly affect public opinion in Poland. The Polish Government regards this action as unprecedented intervention in the affairs of a sovereign country and an insult to the Polish people's national pride. It is clear that the United States and other Western countries have, in the name of pluralism and human rights, used their familiar trick of "peaceful evolution" to overthrow the socialist regime and undermine the socialist construction

of many countries. It is very dangerous to harbor illusions about the class character of the struggle between the socialist and capitalist systems. Faced with domestic difficulties and the international bourgeois' ideological attacks, some people in Vietnam have vacillated, become disoriented, intentionally or unintentionally upheld pluralism, alienated themselves from the principle of democratic centralism, and denied the party's leadership.

Together with the fact that our country is still at the initial stage of the transitional period when the socialist state needs to be consolidated, these reasons explain why the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee has on the one hand emphasized the need to broaden democracy and openness in all aspects of social life, develop the people's positive role and resourcefulness, and encourage freedom of expression and, on the other hand, has made public the clear-cut determination "not to accept pluralism." Realities have shown that democratic liberties cannot exist in a society plagued by chaos and conflicts between opposition parties nor in a party divided by contending factions. If democratic liberties cease to exist, then the course of the renovation process will also come to an end.

In the process of democratization in a number of socialist countries that advocate restructuring and renovation, a new viewpoint on pluralism has begun to take shape: socialist pluralism. As some Soviet philosophers explain it, socialist pluralism has the following fundamental characteristics:

—In politics: Different political viewpoints and different political organizations are permitted, but all must serve the cause of socialist construction. In the socialist regime, opposition classes no longer exist; therefore, there is no other choice than socialism. A political organization opposed to the socialist regime is unacceptable.

—In the economy: In the socialist regime, socialist ownership dominates the economy and exploitative relations are abolished and socialist ownership is realized in many forms. The diversity of these forms is encouraged by virtue of their economic efficiency. The forms of individual, family, and low-level cooperative...are all forms of socialist ownership. There is a plurality of interests, so there is a plurality of forms of ownership. In the Soviet Union, the term private never means private capital because the bourgeoisie, including bourgeois elements, no longer exist there.

—In ideology: Different opinions and different viewpoints are recognized, including those which do not fit in with and differ from the party's official viewpoints. There are freedom of debate, plurality of opinions, and freedom of intellectual competition. However, propagandizing war, violence, big-power hegemonism, and nationalist hegemonism is not permitted.

At present, a number of socialist countries that are carrying out restructuring, renovation, and reform and have put forth pluralism maintain different attitudes toward the multiple-party system that has the character of an opposition. (footnote 2) (The multiparty system and multiparty pluralism are two questions not entirely identical. The multiparty system is a system in which several parties operate simultaneously in service of different interests but pursue the same objective of struggling for socialism; they cooperate with one another on an equal footing but submit themselves to the leadership of the party of the working class. Multiparty pluralism advocates the setting up of opposition parties that have the right not to accept the leadership of the ruling party). Hungary accepts political opposition, but this opposition must be within the orbit of socialism. Poland accepts the existence of opposition organizations that do not approve of socialism.

Generally speaking, those who advocate socialist pluralism accept the existence of opposition, but nonantagonistic, political forces, regarding it as a manifestation of systematic plurality, which differs from nonsystematic plurality, which advocates antagonistic opposition.

Pluralism and plurality are commonly understood as holding that there are diverse approaches to and methods of perceiving the truth, that the freedom of thought must be encouraged, that the right to creative work and the exploitation of all potentials must be ensured, and so forth. These are notions inherent in the concepts of democracy and openness. If this is regarded as "plurality," then the term "plurality" here is akin to other terms such as "diversity," "multisidedness," "multidimension," "multicolor," and so forth. These terms supplement one another and reflect diverse natural objective states of society and people's life, a requirement of all development. As such, plurality does not mean "pluralism."

With the aforementioned content, "socialist pluralism" (called by some as "new pluralism") aims to restore the progressive meaning of pluralism in its initial stage under the conditions of the evolution of socialist democracy.

We should also note that Marxist dialectics consider the conflict of opposites as a law of motion. At the same time, it holds that there are antagonistic contradictions and nonantagonistic contradictions and that if (internal) nonantagonistic contradictions are not correctly resolved, they may become antagonistic; then, unity will be broken and pluralism, though infused with a new, progressive meaning, will become totally meaningless. This is because the goal of every antagonistic opposite is to destroy its adversary and no real "mutual development" and "cooperation" among antagonistic forces are possible. If there is any compromise among them, it can be nothing but a tactical political trick.

We must also distinguish between different kinds of opposition: opposition in idea (or thought and viewpoint) and opposition in organization. A party upholding

the principle of democratic centralism, such as the communist party, permits freedom of thought and the struggle of thought. Each party member is entitled to his own opinion; but organizationally and in action, he must bow to the majority. Lenin encouraged freedom of thought but strongly criticized all factional activities and all divisive maneuvers within the party. Comrade Ho Chi Minh always abided by—and educated our party in—the Leninist viewpoint of struggling to protect the party's unity as one would the apple of one's eye.

In reality, antisocialist forces within and outside the socialist countries are working furiously to break the unity of the communist parties and working class and to destroy the alliance between the communist parties and the progressive forces, working people, and intelligentsia. Taking advantage of the oversights, weaknesses, and mistakes in the democratization process in socialist countries, they are propagating reactionary political pluralism to foment ideological and social chaos in an attempt to liquidate the communist parties' leadership and to change the nature of the socialist regime.

Australia

Minister Discusses Trade on Worldwide Tour

BK1009060289 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] Federal Primary Industries and Energy Mr John Kerin has left on a 24-day overseas trip to many of Australia's most important trading partners. He will tell the Americans in Texas about investment opportunities in Australian oil before heading to Washington for talks on agricultural trade. [words indistinct] southern blue fish tuna, and in Seoul, the South Koreans will be reminded of Australia's reliability as a supplier of energy and steel-making commodities.

In the Soviet Union, Mr Kerin will become the first serving Australian minister to visit the eastern city of Vladivostok where he will be promoting a trade exhibition next year.

Also on the minister's itinerary, talks in Brussels on European agricultural trade policy, a visit to a pulp mill in Sweden, and [words indistinct] on atomic energy in Vienna.

New Zealand

Foreign Minister Says U.S. Policy Talks Needed

LD1109100489 Melbourne Oversea Service in English 0900 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] New Zealand's foreign minister, Mr Marshall, has said the United States should review its stand towards his country and talk to the prime minister, Mr Palmer. Mr Palmer, who will visit New York early next month to address the United Nations General Assembly, said earlier he would be prepared to meet American officials if a meeting were requested.

An American embassy spokesman in Wellington said he was unable to comment on whether such a request would be made. The United States has banned high level meetings with New Zealand ministers because of the ANZUS treaty rift over their government's ban on visits by nuclear warships. Mr Geoffrey Palmer recently replaced Mr David Lange as New Zealand's prime minister and a senior American Republican congressman suggested last month that this change presented an opportunity for a review by Washington of its attitude to New Zealand.

In Wellington today Mr Palmer announced that a promised overhaul of New Zealand's foreign policy in the Pacific would begin this week with key government ministers. He said this would include a reassessment of New Zealand's relationship with Fiji.

Papua, New Guinea

Senior Politician Assassinated by Unknown Gunmen

BK1109005089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0028 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Port Moresby, Sept 11 (AFP)—Gunmen shot dead a senior politician on troubled Bougainville Island early Monday, bursting into his home and killing him with bullets to the stomach and head, officials said.

Killed was John Bika, provincial minister for commerce and liquor licensing, who had chaired a committee investigating the conflict on Bougainville Island between local landowners and the giant copper mine there.

Officials said that seven masked gunmen knocked on the door of Mr. Bika's house in the village of Toboroi shortly after midnight and then burst in when it was opened. They pumped a shot into the provincial minister's stomach and when he was down on the ground they killed him with a bullet to the head, the officials said.

The killing brings to 29 the number of people killed since December in the guerrilla war waged by militant landowners seeking massive compensation for use of their land by the Bougainville copper mine. The mine, in which the Australian giant CRA Ltd. has a 54 per cent take, has been shut since May 15 except for a brief attempt to reopen it last Tuesday [5 Sep].

No motive was immediately given for the murder of Mr. Bika, who was in his middle 30's and headed a select committee that reported on the Bougainville conflict to the Port Moresby and North Solomons provincial governments. The committee's report suggested that the landowners' demand for a referendum on secession should be addressed and that the provincial government should be given more autonomy.

Mr. Bika's assassination came a day before Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu's government was to sign an accord with the provincial administration and local landowners in a bid to end the conflict.

The Port Moresby government has offered a 10-per-cent stake in the mine from the 19 per cent it holds. It also offered increased compensation and royalties and 200 million kina (240 million dollars) in social service projects.

Western Samoa

Prime Minister's Health Reported Deteriorating

BK1009061889 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] Western Samoa's prime minister, Tofilau Eti Alesana has returned to his country after a medical checkup in New Zealand. While in New Zealand, he had talks with the government leaders on measures to reduce the number of Samoans who were overstaying their visits to New Zealand.

The Radio Australia correspondent in Apia says that reports of the prime minister's deteriorating health has prompted editorial comments in the local media. The

SAMOAN TIMES newspaper called on the prime minister to consider resigning for the sake of his own health and that of his party.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

13 Sept. 1982

